

Yesterday I said that the Deputy Commissioner Sri Balasubramaniam has written a D.O. to the then Chief Secretary Sri G.V.K. Rao. If necessary, I shall send a typed copy of that letter to the Hon. Minister. All these issues must be covered when the Hon. Minister makes a statement to the House.

12.30 p.m.

Demand No. 5,7 and 52.

MR. SPEAKER: I now request the Hon. Minister for Industries to move Demand Nos. 5, 7 and 52.

SRI AZEEZ SAIT (Minister for Industries) : Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move the following Demands :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,03,35,000 inclusive of the sum granted ‘on account’ be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1979 in respect of Demand No. 5 ‘Industries (Excluding Small Scale Industries and Sericulture).’ ”

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,98,10,000 inclusive of the sum granted ‘on account’ be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1979 in respect of Demand No. 7 ‘Small Scale Industries’ .”

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,75,000 inclusive of the sum granted ‘on account’ be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1979 in respect of Demand No. 52, ‘Wakfs’ .”

The Question was Proposed

MR. SPEAKER: Before we take up discussion on these Demand, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the House will sit from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. today. There will be four hours for discussion and also for reply by the Hon. Minister. Hon. Members are requested to co-operate so that we can complete the discussion as well as the reply today itself.

ఈ.ఎం. ఇబ్రహిం :—స్థాని, లంగరాజపురద అంగవికలచ ఎందు సయింగ్ బండిచే ఆద్యరింద మాన్స కామింట వుంతిగాలు అవరన్న ఫేటి వూడిదరే ఒట్టుపుదు.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಿಂದ ಪಿ. ಒಡೆಯರಾಜ್‌, (ಕಮಲಾಪುರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೂಬಾರಕು ಕಾರ್ಯವೀರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಭೀಯ ಮಂದಿರ ಮಂಡಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಿರುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೀರು ಎಂದು ಮಂಡಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಿರುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕೇಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿರೂ ಅಗಳ್ಳಿ. ಅದರೆ ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗ ಆರದು, ಇವೊತ್ತು ನವ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಸ್‌ಪ್ರಯಾರ್ ದೇವಲಪ್ರಮಾಂಜ್ ಅಂತ್ಯಾಪ್ರಯಾರ್ ಎನು ಇಂದೋಗಿತ್ತೋ ಆ ಅಂತ್ಯಾಪ್ರಯಾರ್ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಏ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಬೇಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಆ ಒಂದು ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನವುಗೆ ಏನು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನವ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕು ಬೇಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು. ಯಾವ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇವನ್ನು ಇಂಟ್‌ಕೊಂಡು ಕೇಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಫಲರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕು ಖಾತೆ ಅನೇಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಪ್ರಾಣವಾದ ಖಾತೆ. ಈ ಖಾತೆಯು ಮಾನ್ಯಾರ್ಥರ ಅನೇಕ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇಲಸವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳಸಬಹುದು. ಅದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೊಕ್ಕೆ ಸಕ್ಕೆ ದುಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೂ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿದೆ ಒಂದು ರೋಟೀನ್‌ ಇಲಾಂಬೀಯು ಯಾವ ತರಹ ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕು ದಿನೆಯುಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾನ್ಯಾರ್ಥರ ಕೇಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಓನೆಂದರೆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಂಡರ್‌ಟೇರಿಂಗ್ ಕೆಮಿಟಿಯಾವರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವರಿತಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ರೆಕೆವೆಂಡೇವನ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದೇ ಇರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅಶ್ವಯಾಕರಿಸಿದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಈ ಸಭೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಸಲಬ್ರಾ ಕೂಡ ಗಂಪವ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಂಡರ್‌ಟೇರಿಂಗ್ ಕೆಮಿಟಿಯರು ಯಾವರಿತಿ ರೆಕೆವೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಾವು ಏಂದು ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾಗಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ವಾಗಿ ನ ಬರಿ ಏಂದು ವಾಗ್ದಾನವಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಏನೇನು ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ವಾಗ್ದಾನ ಕೊಟಿ ದೊರೋ ಉಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಬೇಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾಗಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ವಾಗಿ ನ ಬರಿ ಏಂದು ವಾಗ್ದಾನವಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಏನೇನು ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ವಾಗ್ದಾನ ಕೊಟಿ ದೊರೋ ಉಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಬೇಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾಗಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ವಾಗಿ ನ ಬರಿ ಏಂದು ವಾಗ್ದಾನವಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಏನೇನು ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ವಾಗ್ದಾನ ಕೊಟಿ ದೊರೋ ಉಲ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಬೇಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೊಟಿಲ್ಲ. ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಡಿಪಾಟ್‌ವೆಂಡ್ ರಿಪೇರ್ಟ್‌ ಕೊಟಿಪ್ಪಿರುವ ರೀತಿ ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೊಂಬಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದನ್ನು ತೊಂಬಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ತೊಂಬಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಂ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಬಾಲ್ನೋಟ್‌ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೊಟಿಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಲಗಲ್, ಸಣಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಾಗಲ್, ಕಾಟೀಜ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಾಗಲ್. ಹಾಂಡ್ಲ್ಯಾನ್‌ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಾಗಲ್ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಬೇಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೊಟಿಲ್ಲ. ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಡಿಪಾಟ್‌ವೆಂಡ್ ರಿಪೇರ್ಟ್‌ ಕೊಟಿಪ್ಪಿರುವ ರೀತಿ ಕೇಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೊಂಬಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದನ್ನು ತೊಂಬಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ತೊಂಬಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಂ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಬಾಲ್ನೋಟ್‌ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೊಟಿಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಏನು ? ಎಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಆಗಿದೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅಪ್ರಗತಿ ಅಡ್ಡಿನ್‌ಪ್ರೇಮನ್ ರಿಪೇರ್ಟ್‌ ಹೊಂಡಿದೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರಿಪೇರ್ಟ್‌ ಜೊತೆಯಂಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಲ್ನೋಟ್‌ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೊಟಿಪಡ್ಡ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂಗಿತ್ತು. ತಾವು

ಎನ್ನ ಆಡ್ಲಿನ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೇಸ್‌ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಬ್ರಾಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಪೀಟ್‌ನ್ಹ್ಲೆ
ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಆಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ನಾವು ತಮಗೆ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ
ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕಂಗ ತಮಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರಂತೆ ನೋಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪಿ. ಬಡೆಯರಾಜ್.—ನಾನು ದೇಶಾವಧು ಇಷ್ಟು. ಈ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ ಜೊತೆ
ಯಲ್ಲೇ ಬ್ರಾಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಪೀಟ್‌ನ್ಹ್ಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಆಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ
ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿ-ಶಿ ಹಾಳಿಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ
ಅಗಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ತಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರೆ ಅದು ಏಂಸ್‌ಪ್ರೇಸ್‌ ಅಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ
ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕಾ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಅಗ್ಲಿಲ್. ಇದಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ
ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರಾನ್ ಮಾಡುವೆಂಬ ಗೋಚಿಗೂ ಸದ್ಗುರುತ್ವದಿಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತಮಾವು
ಇದರ ಬಗೆ ಬಂಧಳಷ್ಟು ಅಸ್ತಿ ದಟ್ಟಿ ಇವತ್ತಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಪುರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಇ—ಇ ವರ್ಷ
ಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಇದರ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶೆ ಇಕ್ಕಾತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಸದ್ಪುರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕಾ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ
ಅಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಾ ಸ್ಥಳ್‌ನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಂದು
ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಒತ್ತುತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗಿ ದೇಶಿಬಂಪುಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಳುಸಿಯಾಗಂ
ದ್ವಾರಾವಿಂದ ಇರ್ಬೇಕು. ಅದರೆ ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಿ, ತಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ
ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದುಷರ್ಕ್‌ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕಾಗಳು ಬೆಳಿಯು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಾವು ಏನು
ಮಾಡಬೇಕುಂಬಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. You have to take responsibility to
see that power supply is maintained in the State because without
Power no industry can come up, nಾವುಷಾಷ್ಟು ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಾಸ್ಸು ಪುರಂಭಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದ
ದೇವ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಿಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಮಾವು ಮಾತ್ರಿಗಳ
ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟು ಮಾತ್ರಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಇದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯದ್ವಾರಾ ಕಡೆ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಏನೋಂ
ನನಗೂ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕಾ ಬಾತೆ ಇದೆ. ಹೇಗೋ ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ ಅಯಿತು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು
ಸಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಂಡುತ್ತ ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವು how to meet the shortage of power
so far as industries are concerned ಎಂಬಾದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರೆ
ಅದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ನಿಮ್ಮಾಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದುಷರ್ಕ್‌ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕಾಗಳೂ
ಬಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಾಲ್ಲಿ ಇವತ್ತು ನಿಂದ ಪಸೆಂಟ್ ಪರವಾ ಕಟ್ಟ ಇದೆ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕಾಗಳೂ they
are working to half the installed capacity ಇದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇದೀ ದೀರ್ಕೆ ಛಿಂ
ಕೋಟಿ ರಹಾಯಾ ನಪ್ಪುವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಿಂ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಪ್ಪುವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
ಕ್ರಾರಿಕಾಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂದ ಪಸೆಂಟ್ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕಾಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರೋ ನನಗಂತೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಮಾವು
ಶ್ರೀ ರಿತಿ ಸುವರ್ನನೇ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಏನೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತು
ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬ್ರಿಫ್ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕೋಂಡ್‌ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ
ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದುಷರ್ಕ್‌ ಬೆಳಿಯು ಕೊರತೆ ಅವನನ್ನು ಕಾಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಅಗ ಅವನು ಏಂಸ್‌ಪ್ರೇಸ್‌ಗೆ
ಲಂಜ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವಿದುಷರ್ಕ್‌ ಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಚೀರೆ
ಮಾರ್ಗದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಬಿಸ್ವಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಲಂಜದ ಬಗೆ ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಜ್ಞಿಜ್‌ ಸೇರ್ತೀ.—ಸಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು “ಮಾನಿಸ್‌ಪ್ರೋರವರಿಗೆ ಲಂಜ ಕೊಟು
ಪರವರ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ನನ್ನ ಸಹೋದ್ರಾಗಿಯೆಬ್ಬರ
ಪೋಲೆ ಅಬಾದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು
ನಾವು ಸಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಂಡುತ್ತಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪಿ. ಒಡೆಯರೂಟ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಲಂಚೆಡ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ನಾನು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರವರ್ಯಾಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತೆ ವಿದುಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂರತೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾರೂ ಕೂಡ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಧಾಂಶ ಕೃಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ತೆರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರ. ರಾವುಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ನಾವು ಅಂತಹಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಕರೆತ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕರೆತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನಸ್ಯ ಸಭಾದ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಲಂಜ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಪರ್ವ ಸಾರ್ಥಕನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ರಿಂದು ಮಾನಸ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಒಡಯರಾಜ್ ಪರಪ್ರಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನೂಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾನಸ್ಯ ಕೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾವ ಮಾನಸ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆ ಆಗಲೀ ಮಾನಸ್ಯ ವಂತಿಗಳೇ ಆಗಲೀ ಪರಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ನೋವ್ ಉಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಉಪರ್ಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನಸ್ಯ ವಂತಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಸಹಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. When there was acute power shortage of power in Karnataka even to meet the needs of the existing industry, at the cost of existing industries, how many new industries, were given power from 1974 to 1978. If he gives that information, if no favour is shown by the Power Minister, I will ask the hon. member to withdrawn the charge and apologise to the House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪಿ. ಡಿಯೆಚ್‌ರಾಜ್. — ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾನೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಿದ್ದೆ, ಅದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ದೇವೇಗೊಡರೇ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ರಂಭಿಲಿಂಗದಲ್ಲಾ ಪವರ್ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ಎಂಜ್ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ತವಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳಬುವುದಾದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏದುಜ್ಞಪ್ರೀತಿ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದ್ದುಗೂ ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ್‌ಲೋನವಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಪವರ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. His request was turned down and application was rejected. But even then he was given power. Please verify. That one instance will give the clear picture.

వాన్న పంటగాలు విద్యుత్జ్ఞకే కడిమె లుత్తుచెస్తయాగుత్తిరువాగి దివ్యాండోన్న హేగే ఏలాటోమాడబేసు ఎన్నుపుదుకే సణ్ణిష్టాన్ కేళిదరు. అదక్కాళిగి నాను హేళుత్తేనే. నమ్మ రాయశబొరిగి ఒందు ధఘాఫలో పూలంటో స్వాంస్కృతోన్ ఆగిద, అదర కెప్పాఇటి సుపూర్వారు 400 మేగావాత్టో ఇరుబుహదు, ఇదన్ను ఒందు ట్రైపోలండ్ ప్రోగ్గులుం కాశికోండు తావు కేలస మాడిదర్, బ్లష్టియుదు. ఇదర బగ్గె ఒందు చుండు నోఎడతక్క కారణపిల్ల, ఇదర కేలస పన్ను మాడలిశ్చ తావు ప్రపేటిషన్పిల్లిగి పెటిసుపుదు బేంకాగిల్ల. నమ్మల్లి ప్రేసురు పవర్ కాప్స్టిఎరేషన్స్ ఇదె, కనాటక ఎల్ట్రిషిపి బోఎఫ్ ఇదె, ఇవ్వగాలిగి ప్రత్యేకవాగియో అధవా సంయుక్తవాగియో కేలసపన్ను పటిస్తి ట్రైండ్ ప్రోగ్గులుం కాశికోండు కేలస మాడిది ఒందెరడ వషట్టదల్లి నమ్మ విద్యుత్జ్ఞ కోరతె ఏను ఇదె అదన్ను బధం పుట్టిగే నిగలికే సాధ్యవాగుత్తదె. తావు ఇదక్కే టొపోప్రోయారిటియస్సు ఏక కోడబూరదు? ఇదన్ను బధం తీవ్రత్యియింద గమనిసబేసు ఎందు నాను హేళుత్తేనే.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳ ನಮ್ಮ ಹೊಸಪೆಟಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳ ಚೀಕಾರಿರುವದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನೀರು. ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ಹೊಸಪೆಟಿಯ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರ ದ್ವಾಂದ ಹಕ್ತಿರ ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಜೀನಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಮಾತು ಕರೆಯಿಸುವ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಕೆವು ತೀರುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ತಾವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಧರ್ಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳ ನಮಗೆ ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಸ್ಪೀಲ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ನಮಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿದೆ. ಪವರ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಈ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಸಹ ನಮಗೆ ಬತ್ತಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೂ ಸಹ ಪವರ್ ಒಂದು ಟೆಟ್ಟಿಡ್ ಪ್ರಾಚೀಕ್ರಿಯೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ತಾವು ಪವರ್ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೆ ನಡುತ್ತಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರು ನಾವು ಬೇಕಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಸ್ತೇವೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಲಿ ಪವರ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿರೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರಿದು ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮಲಿ ಪವರ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಇರುವುದರಂದ ಪವರ್ ಪ್ರಾಚೀಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಬರವುದು ನಿತಿದೆ. ಪವರ್ ಇಲ್ಲದರ ದಸೆ ಯಾಂದ ನಮ್ಮಲಿ ಕಾರ್బಾನ್‌ನೆಗಳು ಬರುವುದು ತಡವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವು ಪವರ್ನು ರೈ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನ್‌ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಮ್ಮಗೆ ಗಾಸ್ ಟಿಬ್‌ನ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ಬರುವುದಿತ್ತು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರ್ಯಾಲ್ಸ್ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚಿಕ್ಷಣಾದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೂ ಗಾಸ್ ಟಿಬ್‌ನ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ಏಕೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಇಂಥೆ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದರೆ, ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತಾವು ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತಿಲ್ಲ ಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನ ಪರಿಗಾಗಲೀ, ಪವರ್ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನ್ ರೇಜನ್‌ ಅವರಿಗಾಗಲೀ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೋಳೆ ಎಂಟಿಸ್‌ಪ್ರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರ ಪೇವರ್ ಟಿಸಂನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇದು ಹೇಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ?

SRI AZEEZ SAIT.—Sir, it becomes difficult for me to answer these point because it pertains to the Minister for Electricity. Let the hon. member stick to industries.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪಿ. ಒಡಯರಾಜ್.—ಗಾಸ್ ಟಿಬ್‌ನ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ

SRI AZEEZ SAIT.—I should make use of my good officers to get more power. The gas Turbine plant and the Thermal plant comes under jurisdiction of the Minister for power.

ಅಧಿಕೃತರು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಲೀ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಕುಳಿತತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಬಾರದು,

ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪಿ. ಒಡಯರಾಜ್.—ಇದು ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕನೆಕ್ಟೆಡ್ ಪಾರಿಬ್ಲಾಂಗ್.

The Industry Ministry cannot leave without power. This is interconnected problem. It is your responsibility to implement the plans of Turbine Gas plant and Thermal plant. The Karnataka Electricity Board or Mysore Power Corporation may be entrusted with this work. So far as getting these plants executed, it is the Industries Minister who has to exert and ask the Power Corporation people to execute the projects. Power is a basic necessity for any industry. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇಂಟರ್‌ಕನೆಕ್ಟೆಡ್ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದು ಪವರ್ ಜನರೇಷನ್ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೋತ್ತ ಪಡೆತೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಒತ್ತುರುಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ೨೫೦ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಈ ಪವರ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಲಾಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಉದಾಹರಿಸಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರಂ ಕೆಮಿಕಲ್ ಫಾರ್ಮೆಟರ್ ಕಂಪನಿ, ಇದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಕೆಪಾಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥದಾರ್ಪಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಅವರು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವರಿಸಬೇಕು ಅವರು ಇನ್ನು ಮಾಂದಾದರೂ ಇದೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕಾಡುದು ನಾನು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಗವಾನ್‌ಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿಬೇಕು.

ఈ ఎల్లా దృష్టియంద కేగారికేళ బీళవచేయిన్న వష్టమయిగి మాడబేఁకు హాగే మాడువుడచే పచర్ ఏపు బేకుగుత్తదే ఎందు మాన్న మంత్రిగళు ఒందు బ్లా త్రింపన్న తయారు మాడికొల్పబేఁకు. పస్సరల్ని నావు ఇప్పు కేగారికేళన్న బీళసబేఁకు, స్వల్ప స్కేల్ ఇండిశ్సీస్ ఇప్పు బీళసబేఁకు ఎందు ఒందు బ్లా త్రింపన్న తయారు మాడిపు కోండు ఆ ఒందు దిశుల్లి కేలస మాడబేఁకు ఎండు నాను పురుథనే మాడికొల్పుతేనే. మాన్న మంత్రిగళు కూర్చునిగెగలు నవ్వు రాజ్యకే బరలి, బిడలి ఎందు కణుమచ్చి కోండు హోదరె హేగే కేలస ఆగుత్తదే? అపరు దురద్యుష్టి మంత్ర డైనామిసం, ఏనోతెల్లియాసం నింద కేలస మాడబేఁకాగిదే. ఈ ఎల్లా అవత్తకెగళు నవ్వుల్లి ఇల్లదె ఇరువుదరింద, నావు కేగారికా క్రీత్రమల్ని ఇమ్మోందు నవ్వున్న అన్నబచిసుత్తిద్దే ఇచ్చి. ఆదక్కాగి మాన్న మంత్రిగళ్లు బత్తళ పచ్చ రింయంద కేలస మాడబేఁకు ఎందు నాను పురుథనే మాడి కొల్పుతేనే.

నువ్వు రాజ్యాదల్లి కేగారికా బీళపణిగేయి దృష్టియింద జంథింథ జిల్లా గత్తు హిందుళిదివె యొందు కు శిష్టిపై పూడిద్దారే. ఈ బందు ప్రోగ్రామ ప్రకార నమ్ము రాజ్యాదల్లి తెరియితక్కుంధ కేగారికేగళ్లి కేంద్ర సకారదివరు వదనేదు పసేంట్స్ సబ్సిడీయన్స్ కొదుత్తిద్దారే ఇదర ప్రతి ఏనాగిరె ఎందరే, యావ యావ జిల్లాగళ్లు హిందుళిదివె ఎందు సకారదివరు డిస్ట్రిక్ట్స్ పూడిద్దా రేయో అల్లీ మాక్రె కేగారికేగళ్లు బందిదియే హోరతు తాల్లూకు హేడెక్కుటిస్టర్స్ గళ్లు కేగారికేగళ్లు బుదిల్ల. జిల్లెయి యావ భాగపూ బీళపణిగేయాగలికే సాధ్యవాగిల్ల. హేడెక్కుటిస్టర్స్ గల్లిల్లియే ఇదు కానేస్ట్రియంట్ ఆచిదె. బృత్తీకోవడా డిస్ట్రిక్ట్ ఏగాదు డిక్కేర్ పూడిద్ద వేంతి జిల్లెయి ఎల్లు తాల్లూకుగళ్లగూ ఇదు హరదువుతే నోంబెంకాదు కీ ముక్క కటవ్చ. నమ్ము రాజ్యాదల్లి ఈ దిశయెల్లి ఏనాగుత్తుద ఎన్ను పుదన్ను పూన్కస్త మంత్రిగళ్లు అఫ్ పూడికొల్పుకేశు. తమిళునాడినల్లి ఒండోందు తాల్లూకున్ను, ఒండోందు హీయన్ను హిందుళిదివెళ్లి, మంత్రు తాల్లూకు ఎందు డిక్కేర్ వాడిదిద్దారే. ఇదరే నమ్ము రాజ్యాదల్లి జిల్లా హేడెక్కుటిస్టర్స్ గల్లిగి పూడిక్కు ఒండెరపు ఇండిస్ట్రీస్ కొణిప్ప బాకియు కడె హాగి బిట్టె ద్వారి. బృత్తీకోవడా ఏరియా ఎందు డిక్కేర్ పూడిద వేంతి, కేంద్ర సకారదివు కేంద్ర వాడియన్ను పుడుతే వేంతి, ఇందర ఆనుకూలవున్న హీయగళ్లగూ మంట్టివుతే పుడుతే సబ్సిడీయన్స్ పడెద వేంతి, ఇందర ఆనుకూలవున్న హీయగళ్లగూ వుండుతే పుడుతే సాధ్యవాగుత్తుద, ఇల్లు హోదారె జిల్లెల్లు హేడెక్కుటిస్టర్స్ గల్లు కేగారికేగళ్లు ఆచి రూరల్ ఇండిస్ట్రీస్ జిల్లెల్లిరు సాధ్యవాగువదిల్ల. వుక్కు రూరల్ ఇండిస్ట్రీస్ న్ను బీళపణిగేయాగుత్తుద, వుండు నమ్ము రాజ్యాదల్లి బధకండ కేలిసగాలన్ను పూడిదిలేకి సాధ్యవాగుత్తుద, ఇల్లు హోదారె జిల్లెల్లు హేడెక్కుటిస్టర్స్ గల్లు కేగారికేగళ్లు కానేట్రీట్స్ ఆచి రూరల్ ఇండిస్ట్రీస్ జిల్లెల్లిరు సాధ్యవాగువదిల్ల. వుక్కు రూరల్ ఇండిస్ట్రీస్ న్ను బీళపణిగేయాగుత్తుద, వుండు నమ్ము రాజ్యాదల్లి వుండుతే నమ్ము రాజ్యాదల్లి కేలిసగాలన్ను పూడిదిలేకి సాధ్యవాగుత్తుద, ఇల్లు హోదారె జిల్లెల్లు హేడెక్కుటిస్టర్స్ గల్లు కేగారికేగళ్లు ఆచి రూరల్ ఇండిస్ట్రీస్ వుండుతే కేలిసవున్న బధక తీవ్రతెలుంద పూడిదరు. ఒదు జిల్లెయిల్లి యావ యావ కేగారికేగళ్లు పూడిదిలేకి సాధ్య ఎంబుదన్ను నోంబెంకు సవ్వే రిప్రోట్స్ పూడిదిల్లి, ఆదరే కార్యక్రమ పును ఆచిల్ల. ఈ తరచ ప్రతియోందు జిల్లెగొ పూడిజెక్ట్ రిప్రోట్స్ తయారిసి అల్లీ యావ ఇండిస్ట్రీస్ పూడిదువుదక్క సాధ్య, అందరే స్కూల్స్ స్కూల్స్, లాజ్యాస్ స్కూల్స్ అధిష్టా ఏందియం స్కూల్స్ ఇండిస్ట్రీగళ్లన్ను పూడివుదక్క సాధ్యవే ఎంబ బగ్గె తీవ్రతెలుంద లేస పూడివుదక్క ప్రయుక్త పూడిచేశు. నమ్ము రాజ్యాదల్లి మినరల్ రిసోర్స్స్ బధక ఇందీయాదు గొత్తుది. ఆడన్ను తాపు యావ రీతి ఉపయోగిసువడకి ప్రయత్నిస్తుంది? ఈగ ఏనాగిదె ఎందరే, We have developed a tendency of

exporting our mineral resources to foreign countries. Instead of doing that why not we think of converting this mineral into finished goods? Instead of planning export target to Japan and other countries we could think in making use of the mineral resources here. Our State is the richest State in mineral resources throughout the country. This is a very important aspect to which the Hon. Minister should bestow his attention and think of making use of the mineral resources for the benefit of our State; think of planning to sponsor some plants, two or three projects to make use of the minerals. I insist that the Mysore Minerals Ltd., should be asked to devise methods to put the minerals to proper use in our State by converting it into finished goods.

1-00 P.M.

ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರದುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಪರ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯೂ ವುತ್ತು, ತಿಂಥಿಳೆ ಪರ್ ಪ್ರಾಚೀಕ್ ಗುಲ್ಗಡಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಾಚೀಕ್ ನ್ನು ಹಟ್ಟಿ ಗೊಲ್ಲೋ ಮೈನ್ಸ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ಹೂನೇಜ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಚಿತ್ರದುಗಳ ಕಾಪರ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು. ಏಂದರೆ, ಈ ಕಾಪರ್‌ಗೆ ಇಡೀ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವುತ್ತು ಹೊರದೇಶದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಬೇಡಕೆ ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗೋರ್ ಬೇಸ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ ವುತ್ತು ಮಿನರಲ್ಸ್ ಬೇಸ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಬಹಳವು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ್ವ ಇದೆ. ದುರ್ದೀಪದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾ ಸಡಿಪರು ಅಗೋರ್ ಬೇಸ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಗೋರ್ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಕ್ ಪ್ರಾನ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ರಮಣ್ಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮದನೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದರ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಗೋರ್ ಬೇಸ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ ವುತ್ತು ಮಿನರಲ್ಸ್ ಬೇಸ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಈ ವರದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕೆಯ ಬಳಿವಳಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನೇ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕೀಮಿಕಲ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ ವುತ್ತು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ ಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಹಳವು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ್ವ ಇದೆ. If there are any industries which have better scope for development I feel it is the Chemical industries and the Electronic industries. The Electronic Corporation in our State is doing little better work. But more attention has to be paid for its development as it has a tremendous potential for development. ನಿವ್ರಿತ ವಿಷಯ ಬೆಳವಾದರೂ ಇಂಥ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಾಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. This is a small scale industry also. You could even think of having them in the taluk and district head-quarters. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ ಗಳ ಬಹಳವು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತ್ವ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. Electronics Development Corporation, I am told, is running short of funds. I request the Government to see that as much fund as possible is given to them. We have all facilities in our State and large scale industries are located in Bangalore. Karnataka is the most suitable State in the entire country for the development of electronic industries. Instead of spending on other items you could give as much money as they want and encourage the development of these industries. Therefore I request the Government to see that all possible help, encouragement and money is given to them. The

Government of India has also said that Karnataka State is most suitable for development of electronic industries. We have to give encouragement to chemical industries too, but of course this is a power-based industry. The Hon. Minister should simultaneously plan for the increased power generation as without this the chemical industries cannot prosper. He must impress upon the concerned Minister for Power to provide adequate power to go ahead with the industrialisation of our State.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಕೈಶರ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಗಮನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವತ್ತು ಕೇವಲ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅವು ಯಾವುದೆಂದರೆ, ಎನ್.ಜಿ.ಎಫ್., ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಬಿ.ಡಿ.ಸಿ., ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಎಲ್., ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಟ್‌ಗ್ಲೋಬ್ ಮ್ಯಾನ್‌ಸೆಲ್. These four companies are in different categories, one is, KSIIDC which is something like a financing institution dealing in money transactions. ಇದು ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡಿದೆ. Naturally it has to make profit. It gives money for investment. The manufacturing units are only two and another is a trading institution. One financial institution and another trading institution are making profits. And only two manufacturing units of our State are making profits. One is N.G.E.F. and another is Hatti Gold Mines. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಏರದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪಾರಾಥಿಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಘೃಸಾಸ್‌ಹಿಯಲ್‌ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್‌ನ್ನು, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಟ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್‌ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್‌ನ್ನು. ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದು ಲಭ್ಯ ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. Other four industries have not seen the light of the day. They are 1) Canara Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.. 2) Mysore Match Company, 3) Karnataka Copper Consortium Ltd. and 4) KIMCO. Those industries have not seen the light of the day. All of them are losing. One of the premier concerns like VISL which has lost nearly 3 crores last year. Then, I don't know why we should start industries if we are going to lose. You have to plan these industries in such away so that they run under profit, thereby it brings credit to the entire State. If you don't have that object in view, I am afraid, you are not doing justice to the State. All these industries should be made to run on profit basis which requires dynamism and vision and what not. They should think in that way.

Further you have handed over Mysore Porcelains Ltd., to BHEL. While handing over the Company, is it not your duty to see that the interest of small scale industries which were depending upon this industries is protected. All those eight small scale ceramic industries were depending upon that industry. What is that you have done for them? They have completely closed. ಮತ್ತೆ ಏರ್ ಪಲೂಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ತು ವಾರ್ಕರ್‌ ಪಲೂಟ್‌ನ್ನು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೂಡು ಸಮಾನ್ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ತೆಗಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕನಾರ್ಕ ಕಡಲ್ಲೂ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೇಡರೆ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಬೈಡಾಕಾರವಾದ ಸೆಮೆನ್ಸ್‌ಯುಂಟ್‌ಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಗಳೇರು ನಾರಿದಿಂದ ಕೊರಗಡಿ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ಪ್ರೋಪ್‌ ಬೈನ್‌ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆ

ವಾಡಿ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಕೃಗಾರಿಕಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಟರ್ ಪೆಲ್ಚಾಪನ್ ಹಾತ್ತು, ಏರ್ ಪಲ್ಚಾಪನ್ ಆಗದಹಾಗೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇರಿ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂದರ್ರಾಷ್ಟೇರಿಗೆ ತಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ವಾಡಬೇಕು.

Next about sugar industries. It is a den of thieves in this Directorate. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕರಪ್ಪೆಪನ್ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಪುಗರ್ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ೫೦-೬೦ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಡಿಮಾಣ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. Any person from any part of the country can come and if he pays money could obtain licence without following any procedure. This is the state of affairs in issuing licences to khandasari and other things. You must be aware of these things; but you don't want to say anything. Gangavathi sugar factory is incurring a loss to the tune of five crores. It is in doldrums. What steps you have taken in this regard? Gangavathi sugar industry should be set right immediately. In Mandy also, if you give some attention you can do better.

ವುತ್ತೊಂದು ಏಷಯು ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಕೃಗಾರಿಕಾಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನವ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯು ಇಂಟಿನ್‌ವೋ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆತ್‌ಗೆ ದುರುಪ್ಯತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆ ವರ್ಷಿಸಿ control excercise ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ವ್ಯುತ್ಸಾರು ಪ್ರೇರಣ್ ಮಿಲ್‌ನವರು ೧೦೦ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಇಂಟಿನ್‌ಪ್ರೆತ್‌ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ನಾನಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಆಳಿದಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನವ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಟರ್‌ಇಂಜೆನೀಯರ್‌ ಇದೆ. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ನವ್ಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಾರ್ಬಾನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. When there is shortage of raw-materials how can the Government allow them to start a 100 crore project? The raw materials available i.e. ucalyptus and bamboo are not sufficient for our four factories. Are you not aware of it? Sometimes, you have to get the raw materials from other States of the country. That being the position, and when there is tremendous shortage, how can you start this 100 crore project. With what intention you have started this? In that case, we have to doubt the intention of the project. When there is no raw materials, you are placing orders for importing machineries from other countries. What for? Is it because, machineries are given on commission basis? Can you make use of these machineries? Do you want them to keep idle? Today, for any expansion of the present industries more bamboo is required for which the Forest Department should start growing more bamboos in more areas. But the Forest Department is not doing it. They are not giving money for this purpose. It is the responsibility of your department to request the Forest department to grow more and more bamboo in larger areas. Without doing that, you are importing machineries which will go waste. Therefore, Government should exercise more control over such projects and see that they are not implemented in an haphazard manner. ಆದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಾನಾ ಬಿಂಬಿಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತರ್ನ್ ವಾದ್ಯಾಲ್‌ ರಿಸಲ್ಲಿರುವುದೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನವ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ,

This Kanataka Scooters near Somanahalli, Maddur, have lost about Rs. 1 Crores. So also, Mysore Acetates and Chemicals Limited have lost about Rs. 10 Crores. What is that you have done? Are you there only to lose or to make the companies to earn profits? ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಶ್ರೀಡಂಣನ್ ಕೊಲ್ಲಾಬರೇಪ್ನೋನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾಫೋಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ್ ವಾದಿದಿರಿ. ಇದು ಹುಬ್ಬಿಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಗಬೆಕಾಗಿತ್ತೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ರ್ಮ-ಎ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ರಸಿಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಇದು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣವೋ ಏನೋ ಕೆಲಸ ವಾದುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ದಿಪಾಟ್ ವೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ನವರು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. Now they want to shift that Electro Mobiles to Mysore. I don't know for what reasons and why? Is it because it is your district? Vikranth Tyres have also gone to Mysore. This Electro Mobiles is also going to Mysore. and this Chamundi Machine Tools is also in Mysore. You want to develop Mysore as the industrial City and nothing else? This should not be your attitude. It is not proper on the part of anybody to shift the industry to Mysore if it has failed in other parts of the State. ದಯಾವಿಟ್‌ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ. ಹುಬ್ಬಿಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಾನ್‌ನ್ನು ಬೆಳಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಡಿ.

Regarding Mysore Sales International, much has been said and I don't want to go into details. The matter is before the Grover Commission and my friends have taken lot of interest. I would like to say that it has not fulfilled the objectives for which it was started.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.— ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಇಂಟರ್ಸ್‌ನಾಲ್ ಪ್ರಣಲ್‌ಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾಂದಲ್ ಖಚಿತವಿನಿಃ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಹಿಸರ್ ಕೆಂಪಣನ್ ಮುಂದೆ ಖಚಾರಕೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಂತಿಗಳಾದ ಅಜ್ಞೀಜ್ ಶೈರೆ ಅವರು ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಳಕಾತೆರತೆಯಿಂದ ಇದೂ ರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಬ್ಬಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾತರತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸಂಶಯಪಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಇಂಟರ್ಸ್‌ನಾಲ್ ಪ್ರಣಲ್ ಕೆಲವರು ವಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಂಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಕ್ಲೂಡಿಂಗ್‌ ಏನಿಸ್‌ರ್‌ ಕಲ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಬಾಂಬಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಲಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಏರ್ ಟಿಕೆಟ್‌ನ್, ಕೆಲವಂಗೆ ಆಷಧ್ಯ ನೀಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಏರ್ ಪೆಂಡಿಕರನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದೇ ನಡೆಸಿಕೆ.ಒಂದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತನಿಬೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಅಪ್ಪು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಂತಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿ.

SRI AZEEZ SAIT.— It is only a surprise news to me.

SRI H.D DEVE GOWDA.— I don't want to blame you because you have taken this portfolio only four months back. ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುಬಹುದು. ಬಾಂಬಿ, ಕಲ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಡೆಲ್ಟಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆ ಹೋಗಲು, ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಅಪಕ್ಕ ಕರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವಸುವರ್ದಕೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಇಂಟರ್ಸ್‌ನಾಲ್ ಪ್ರಣಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೋಟಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪೂರ್ವಕೆಗಳು ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು What you call the biological urge. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ತನಿಬೆಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಭಾತ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರು.

SRI GOVIND P. VADEYARAJ.— It has become simply a Hospitality Organisation. It is not a trading agency or a company. It has become a Hospitality Organisation. Please see that how best you can set right this concern. ಇದು ಒಪ್ಪಳ ಸಾರ್ಕ್ ಕರವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಇಂಟರ್ಸ್‌ನಾಲ್ ಪ್ರಣಲ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ದೇವೇಗೌಡರು ಹೋದರು; ಬೈಯಾಲಾಬೆಕಲ್ ಆಜ್ಞ್ ಎನ್ನು ವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

SRI AZEEZ SAIT.—' As a matter of fact, any business organisation do have a Hospitality Section to a certain extent just to throw money and to take money; Otherwise, he will not become a businessman; he will become a Marvadi.

SRI GOVIND P. VADEYARAJ.—The Hon. Minister Sri Azeez Sait is truly following his prodecesor. For the Mysore Food Complex in Mysore City, the Department has proposed to spend about Rs. 50 lakhs or so. ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಏನೆಡರೆ, ಜಿಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಸಾಂಬಾರ್ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಇಡ್ಲಿ ಮಾಂತಾದ ಸೊ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ತಿಂಡಿ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಖುದು ಕಾಂಪ್ಲೆಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚುರ್ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಏನಿದ? Instead of having this Food Complex in Mysore City, by spending Rs. 50 lakhs or so, it is better to hand over such produce to cottage industries or Mahila Mandals and they can manage it in a better manner. Why do you want to put your money under this unit? ಈ ತರಹ ದುಪ್ಪು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನವ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಉ ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. Out of 1,39,000 and odd units, we have about 5600 or so. This is the progress we have achieved. Please see that small scale industries go at a faster rate; For that, you must have enthusiasm, dynamism and vision; Without that, you cannot develop. ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ Atleast 20% of them did not start the industries at all, and the remaining 80% of the people land themselves into lot of troubles. You have announced the incentives and so many concessions to them but whether they are really going to help these people? ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಆಕ್ರೂಯ್ ವಕ್ಷಂಪ್ರೋಫೆಸನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಸೇಲ್ ಚೌಕ್ ವಕ್ಷಂಪ್ರೋಫೆಸನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿ ನಡಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರೂಪಿತಾಗಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಾವು ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್ ಮೇಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. By the time they start taking benefit, their industries will have been closed and wounded up. This is the position so far as small scale industries are concerned. They have lot of problems. The greatest problem is that of Electricity. To get electricity, they have to deposit money with the Electricity Board. A man who is starting the industry with Rs. 5-6 lakhs has to deposit another Rs. 6 lakhs or so for obtaining power. This is the greatest bottleneck. You have to solve their problems; otherwise there is no use of talking about small scale industrialisation in the State. You have to solve this Electricity problem at any cost. It is your prime responsibility to solve this problem. ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರಿಯಲ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೂ ಲಪಯ್ಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. All these raw materials are being supplied from Bangalore. How can an industrialist living in Bidar or Gulbarga or North Kanara make use of all your raw materials? You

have to make available these raw materials at the District Headquarters and see that they reach the industrialists in time and in proper condition. So far as credit facilities to the industrialists are concerned, I would like to say that these financing institutions are not much helpful to them. They have to face a lot of difficulties in obtaining credit facilities.

1.30 P.M.

The small industrialists have to depend on the big industrialists. But this big industrialists hits away this small industrialists. It is our duty to protect the interests of small scale industrialists. Therefore, I request you to bring a legislation so that this big industrialists do not exploit small industrialists.

Coming to the marketing facilities I would say our Government has not been able to solve this problem in its proper perspective way. ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪೆಲ್ವಾರ್ಮಾಂಟ್ ಅಗ್ರಬೀಕಾದರೆ ಪೊದಲು ತಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಫೇಸಿಲಿಟಿಸ್ ನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿ. Sir, there is only one Consultancy Centre located at the State level under the Director of Industries and Commerce. It is not working well. This consultancy centre situated at the State capital of Bangalore and the officers are enjoying well without doing their job. There are no consultancy department or the consultancy centre at the District headquarters where its service is more essentially required. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to set up Consultancy Centres at District and Taluk headquarters so that these small scale industries are set up at district and taluk level.

Sir, lastly I will come to the Personnel Department of our Industrial Department. Sir, we do not have Industrial Officers cadre or something like that. I have got highest regard to our I.A.S. Officers. I have no grouse against them. You must post persons who are well versed with industrial problems, its difficulties, its future growth, all these things should be handled by a professional man. Where as you post an I.A.S. Officer in this Industries Department. It is not correct. That is why I urge upon the Government to post a technically qualified persons in our Industries Department. ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪ್ರೋಫೆಶನಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೋಫೆಷನಲ್ಸ್ ಅಗರ್ತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂಥವರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ, ಆಗ ಅವು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಿಂದ ಹಾಂದಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. Then, you will be able to do justice of the industrialists whether big or small. ಅದಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರೋಫೆಶನಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೋರವರ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ತರಹ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಕೆಂಪರ್ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿ. Sir, I will discuss some problem relating to this Department with the Hon. Minister lateron. ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿವರಗಳು ಹೇಳಲು ಇದ್ದಾಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಮಯದ ಅಭಾವವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ. With these words I conclude my speech and thank the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER.— Now, the House stands adjourned for lunch-break and will meet again at 3-00 P.M.

The House rose at Thirty six Minutes past One of the clock and reassembled at Seven Minutes past Three of the clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

† SRI NAZEEF AHMED. (Tumkur)—Mr Speaker, industry is the second most productive sector for economy and it is first in terms of its intrinsic dynamism. It is the only sector which in our socio-economic condition has access to modern technology. One would think this accessibility would make it easy for us to prescribe technology as the cure for our poverty. Technology enhances productivity, one may argue, So, inject technology into a condition of poverty and sooner or later the fruits of technology will ameliorate the condition of the poor and transform a poor society into one of abundance. I wish things were so simple. In my brief discussion on this Demand I will attempt to show how technology transforms people and the institutions that govern them and then offer a few suggestions that may be useful in the management of our industrial efforts.

Sir, there is always a dynamic equilibrium between technology, people and the structure of the institutions the institutions that govern them. Change one and you always change the others. This is not hard to understand. Introduce steel into a stone age civilisation and the stone age civilisation is destroyed and is replaced by one that depends on the processing and use of iron introduce the automobile into a society that uses only the horse and the buggy then the horse and buggy society is transformed into one that uses the automobile. In each case the pattern of relationships between people is changed existing institutions are replaced by new ones and the way people look at themselves and others, that is, their values are changed. I point this out because the function of government these days is not just to bring about industrialisation but to do it in a way that is consistent with the demands of our social structure and the requirement of social justice and democracy.

First, a few words about our own social structure. The fissures in our society run both vertically along castes and creeds and horizontally along haves and have-nots. If one were to take a Marxist point of view it is possible to identify at least four classes in our society. First, the urban rich or the industrialists. Second, the industrial workers. Third, the rural rich, that is, the surplus farmers and successful merchants. Fourth, the rural poor who comprise the

landless workers, substitute farmers and migrant labourers. The relationship between these classes is very much a function of which classes control and run the government. The Marxist framework is not entirely applicable to our society, first because there is some mobility vertically along the various classes and second because there is almost no mobility across castes and creeds. So much so, that our society is not like a layered cake as Marx would have envisioned it with the various classes piled one on top of the other but is rather like a brick wall, vertically divided into classes and horizontally into castes and creeds. The cement that holds this brick wall together is provided by the common values we cherish, by our spirituality and our historical experience.

I started out by saying that the function of government is not merely to industrialise but to bring it about within a framework of social justice and the widest possible participation. I shall address myself first to those aspects of industrialisation that affect the last of the four classes I mentioned, namely, the rural poor not only because they constitute the largest segment of our population but also because theirs is the cause that is often talked about but which derives the least from our industrialisation programme. It is also the sector to which our basic needs programme address themselves to. By basic needs one often understands food, water, shelter and health care, to which I might add democracy and social justice, for the absence of food leads to hunger whereas the absence of democracy and social justice leads to tears and bloodshed.

I submit that the method by which industry is injected into our rural environment is actually harmful to the rural poor. Let me elaborate. The effect upon the rural poor of an industry whose means of production are controlled by either the urban rich or the rural rich are similar to those of a multi-national company upon a poor country. A multinational company that operates in a poor country generates surplus capital at the expense of subsistence wages in the poor country. Meanwhile the equilibrium that exists in the economy of the poor country is destroyed, artisans who are doing the work now done by the machines of the multinationals are left unemployed and impoverished. In a similar manner industry which is set up in the rural areas whose capital is controlled by the surplus sectors, that is the urban industrialists or the rural rich, works to disturb the coherence and equilibrium of the rural economy. The invested capital generates more capital at the expense of the rural subsistence wages. The new capital finds its way to the cities but the rural artisans displaced by the industry are left in the lurch. For example, you build a dairy farm near a big city using surplus capital from the surplus

sectors. The produced milk finds its way to urban markets where distribution channels are short. The dairy becomes profitable and generates more capital for the surplus sectors. Meanwhile the farmer who owns a cow or a buffalo and who used to supply milk to a few families in the cities has lost his means of livelihood. He has no recourse but to pack up and leave for the city where the surplus capital may create a job for him. Thus it is that the absence of participation or the absence of industrial democracy in our rural sector that drives our rural population to our urban centres, choking them and making them centres of human misery. Thus it is that parts of our cities have pockets of affluents while the lot of the rural poor gets more miserable by the day even as we build rural industries.

The solution to this paradox is not a revolutionary one. It calls for using the legal and institutional framework that has already been built up. I suggest firstly, that we forbid the entry of foreign property capital into those sectors of our economy which either process local raw materials or which affect the work done by local artisans. By foreign capital I do not mean American dollars or Soviet rubles but capital that originates in the surplus sectors of our own economy. There must be industrialisation. But it must be with the widest possible local participation. If we wish to have a dairy let there be an association or a co-operatives of all local milk producers. If we wish to have an oil mill let there be an association or a co-operatives of all nut producers. Such co-operatives are already there but what I am suggesting is that such an arrangement be mandatory for all such rural industries that either process local resources or which influence the work done by local artisans.

Secondly, I suggest the government should take the lead in organising the rural poor, the landless labourers, the migrant workers and the peasantry. Such organisation need not and should not be directed to bringing about class conflict but to increase participation so that our democracy becomes and political as well as an industrial democracy.

Thirdly, I suggest, index rural wages to the terms of trade between the urban rich sector and the rural poor sector. If a worker has to pay twice as much tomorrow for a dhoti made in Ahmedabad, he should be paid twice as much for his labour also.

Fourthly, the Government should take the lead in establishing Savings Co-ops, for the marginal savers. If a rich man in a city can get 10 percent on a deposit of 1 lakh rupees, a poor artisan in a village should be able to get a similar return on investment. That would be

possible only if the Government defrays differential costs between large savings and small savings. The idea is to increase participation in industrial investments through an increase in marginal savings.

Fifthly, there ought to be the widest possible publicity to the scope for rural industries in rural areas. It is not enough to have a Dist. Office in the district headquarters. The concerned officials ought to go round the district exposing the scope for industries, educating the rural folk and most important, impressing upon the most ordinary peasant that he can participate in industry through co-operatives and associations.

Sixthly, the Sales tax on small artisans should be either reduced or removed entirely.

All this does not and need not mean that rural poor are the only ones towards whom our industrialisation is directed. They are most important and most numerous sector. But there are other sectors as well. Consider the rural rich. They are really not that rich in absolute terms but nonetheless consume more than they produce. They are also politically powerful because they control large segments of rural poor through caste and creed loyalties or through monetary subordination. In terms of small scale industries I suggested earlier that this sector be forbidden alongwith the urban rich from propriety control over those rural industries that process local materials or which affect the work done by local artisans. However, this sector should be given all encouragement to invest in non-local resource based industries. For instance, if a rich farmer wants to invest in a bicycle plant in a rice producing area, by all means he should be encouraged. Today, that is not as easy as it sounds. The administrative machinery that caters to small scale industry needs toning up. It is often said that industry thrives on the three M's : money, methodology and market. To a prospective entrepreneur all of these are available at present at high cost. If it costs twenty thousand rupees to get a loan sanctioned for two lakh rupees then only those with the largest surplus can ever aspire to entrepreneurship. I am realistic enough to know that things cannot change overnight. I am only concerned here about the effects of the status quo on the requirements of social justice and industrial participation. The status quo operates as a filtering mechanism. It filters out the weaker sections of society which is precisely what we wish to avoid. I would suggest therefore that extra inducements be given to the weaker sections either in the form of extra initial subsidy or in the form of special administrative mechanisms so that these sections can catch up with the more advanced sections in terms of their participation in small scale industry.

About the other two sectors, namely, the urban rich and the industrial workers I will only make two comments. One, that it is essential that the relationship between them be based not on class conflict but on democracy and social justice. The Government must see to it that the workers are looked upon not merely as factors of production but as the human hub towards whose happiness production is geared. I included earlier in my presentation among basic needs not just food and water and shelter and health care but participation and social justice as well. To ensure this we must see to it that management is not the prerogative only of those with capital but is an area open to labour as well. We must evolve a legal framework that makes labour participation mandatory in all functions of management. Several means are available to achieve this end. We may make it possible for the workers to participate in the ownership of the means of production by making it possible for them to own, say fifty percent of the shares in an industrial enterprise. Even in countries with an industrial experience far less than ours such a model has been sanctioned by law. Iran is an example. If such countries can attempt at worker participation in industrial management, certainly it should be possible for us to do so because we have had more industrial experience than they do. An alternate mechanism is to make it mandatory for trained labour personnel to participate in all management functions, in planning, execution and control. At present such labour participation is encouraged only in production committees whose only function seems to be to get as much as out of the workers as possible. This should not be so. Workers must have a say in everything that affects them. There is monetary justification for this as well in as much as of the capital that gets pumped into the rich private sector is government finance, either as loans or as subsidies. so it should be possible for the Government to see to it that the capital producing sectors, namely, the workers and the rural poor participate in its management as well.

The second observation is about the function of industrial management. Industrial management as it is today perhaps the most archaic profession in the world. My concern here is with public sector enterprises because the private sector pays for its shortcomings through its nose whereas the public sector can hide its inadequacy behind the cloak of public need. The basic point I wish to emphasise is that one does not administer technology. One may administer justice but one manages technology just as an airplane pilot manages his aircraft through rough weather. I started out by saying that technology has a dynamics that affects people's values and the structure of social institutions as well. Management of technology is not like the administration of a static bureaucracy. I

am one of those who has a high regard for our administrative service, especially our IAS cadre. But to ask an IAS an Officer to manage a technological enterprise is like asking an automobile driver to pilot an airplane. Change is inherent to technology, that is not so in administration. I would therefore urge upon the Government to train a cadre of technical officers with the prestige that is now attached to the IAS. Let us call them the Indian Technical Service or some other name if you prefer. This Service should be open to those of our technically trained young men, the engineers and scientists, who have shown an aptitude for and training in, management of technology. I hope our State which the first to introduce many a social scheme or reforms for the betterment of people will also be the first to introduce such a technological service also. Only that way can we revamp our system of managing technology.

In regard to location of industries, the industries are by and large concentrated in Bangalore. I would suggest that the industries should be spread in all parts of the State. All things being equal preference should be given to the sons of Karnataka. We are for national integration but a situation where local industry is controlled with the local capital preference should be given to industrialists from Karnataka State.

Then with regard to sugar industry, the Government should take up matter with the central government.

3-30 P. M.

In the matter of sugar industries it is in doldrums. This has been touched by several Members here. I request the Hon'ble Minister for Industries to take up this matter with the Central Government and see somehow increase the sugar sales through export by removing the constraints in the market so that the sugar industries get out of the doldrums. Lastly, I have a suggestion to offer. We have to set up a Corporation for high technology in industries in Bangalore. But this Corporation has to do sufficient work. In this respect, we are far behind Maharashtra and other States. By setting up such a high technological Corporation, we are helping the industrialists to adopt high and latest technology. It would also help to improve the industrial production in our State. In conclusion, I support the Demand and conclude. Thank you very much.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಎಚ್. ಪಟೇಲ್ (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು).—ಸನ್ನಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ, ಈಗ ಉದ್ದೇಶವು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುಮಾರು ೪೨ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏನು ಈ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಮಂದಿರ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೆಲವು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ತತ್ವಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಮನ್ಯಂತ್ರಿ ಮನ್ಯಂತ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ದಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ

కృగారాకీళన్ను హేగే నడచెక్కే అదిక్క గురి ఏసు ఇరబేకు ఎన్నపుడన్ను హాగొ కాలకాల యోజననేయంన్న టూవ గాత్రదల్లి ఇట్లుకోళ్ళబేకు ఎందు నాపు నోడికోళ్ళబేకాదన్న హేళదారే. ఇన్ను కనాఫిషిక్ డాల్ అదరిల్లుా భూరితదల్లయే కైగ్గారికే తజ్జ్రాగాద్ది శీమిపూసిర్ ఎరి ఏట్లేరుయ్యనవరు ఇద్దరాజ్ఞ ఇదు. ఈ హేసరినల్లి ద్విదొల్లీఏమిక జటిపిణికేళు బోధుబంధంతపే రొప్ప ఇదు. మీచారాప్ప, తమిళునాడు రాజ్ఞక్కే ఇదన్న హోలిసి నోఇది దరి టూవ ప్రవాసింటి ఆ గురి సుధనేయాగిన మత్తు అభివృద్ధి హోందిద హాగొ లింగ బిందు బ్యాంబుయిందు గొత్తుగుత్తేద. లుదాహరణిగే హేళుపుదూరు మాపూరాప్ప డల్లీ బాంబుయంతక ఒండు సిటి గ్రూప్ ఇద్ద అదు ఎద్దు కాణుత్తేద. అదరి అదు వుంపుల్లి. రాజ్ఞపున్న నెడికోలండు హేసుగచు హేసుగచు ఇట్లుకొండిరుండు సీదాంతి పుల్లి. ఇట్లుకొండిరుండు కై ద్విదుకు జటిపిణికేళన్ను యావ దృష్టియల్లి బోసుబేకు హాగొ హేగే బోసుబేకు ఎన్న పుదు వుంపు, ఏకాపథికే ఈ కెట్టి పండప్రయున్న పును హాకింకాండు బిందిద్దా లెందరే బోసే విదేశగాలించ బండపూళగారిగే పుత్రశ్రీ కోడుపుదు, అవరు ఇల్లుడ హోదరే ఆ సందఖాదర్శి ఏకాధికారిఁగే మానాపలి బిందపూళగారిగే సపాలు హోడుపుతెలు అధిక ఏకాధికారిఁగులు అభవా రాజుకియు ఏకాధికారిగాలు ఈ ఇట్లురు సేరికోలండు పుల్లికిలు మానాపలిస్ట్ ఏకా నామికు మానాపలిస్ట్ గళు సేరికోలండు సుమారు 10 వపసగాలింద లాటి హోడిద్దారే. ఇందిష్ట్రీయలు ఆమి ఏసు బోసుద్దాలెందరి ఒందు రాప్పు డబ్బు వున్నప్ప అవసిగి వయసు బిందిలె మిసె బరుత్తు. అదే రీతి ఇందిష్ట్రీస్ కోడు ఆదే ఆద అదరి హోలైట్లు ఈ ఒందు ఉపుమ బోసుద్దిదెయిందు నాను బప్పు పుదుకై తయార్లు. నమ్మ రాజ్ఞపున్న నమ్మ స్క్రీషంరు పను నెడికోలండు హోగుత్తుద్దారే పిందు హేళరు అదు ఒందు కెట్టిదార రీతియల్లి మోగిదే. ఈగ ఏసు జనతా పాటియువరు కేంద్రప్రాసికార నడసుత్తదూరే అవరు ఈ ఉద్దేశ్యాలక్క ఒందు నీతియన్న హాకింకాండిదారే. అప్ప ఉద్దేశ్యవాదారూ ఇష్టే. ఇన్న మంచి ఏందే బిందపూళక్క అపకాశ కోడుపుదిల్లిపుటు నమ్మ దేశదల్లి ఏకస్వామ్యపుటు ఎను, కర్మాంతేవ అపరిగే ఇన్న మంచి ఒందు ల్రసన్ కోడు పెదిల్ల. అదరి ఒందే సారి నీలుసుపడక్క ఆగుపదిల్ల. ఈ బుపదాకారవాగి ఏసు ఈ ఒందపూళాఱి అధిక వ్యస్తి ఇద్ద ఇదన్న వికేంద్రికరణమాడి హుగ్గ కడగి కైగారి గళు మోగువంత మాజబేసేచు హేరటడ్డారే. నమ్మ ఉద్దేశ్యమ వ్యాప్తియల్లి అభవ్యద్దియగ బేకు మంత్రు హుగ్గ యు జనరిగి కేలస కోడుపుటత రూపిసికోళ్ళబేకే దౌరురు బిందపూళ ఇరువపరిగే ఇన్న మేచు ఒందపూళపున్న కోడుపు నీతియం బులాపాట మాధబేసిదు ఈగ బందిరక్కుంధ కేంద్రు సకారాదపరు రాజ్ఞసకారాగాలు నీధేతార కోడుత్తుద్దారే. ఇన్న నమ్మ రాజ్ఞ సకారాదపరు ఓండు బిందు కూలక్కే ఈ క్లేర్తుదల్లి వుంచుపుటాప్ప. అంతగ రాజ్ఞ ఈ ఉండిష్ట్రీ నడికోలండు హోగుత్తు క్రమ పును ఇదయింద తిథిదారే. బట్టిపు 10 కంపనిగాల్లి సకారాదపరు బండపూళ వాకిరతస్కంధాద్దు ఇదు ఇదరిల్లి రీకెడ 10 రష్టు భూగ బండపూళద దృష్టియంద లుక్కాను ఆగువ సంప్రేష నోఇపి సకారాదపరిసె నడసువ కంపనిగాల బగ్గె హేశచేకేదరి విత్తేర్ప రుసు బరన్ పుత్తు స్క్రీలిపిటిడో, హుస్కూర్ రుగ్గర్ కంపని లిపిటిడో హాగొ కనాఫిషిక్ ఇండ్స్ ఇయల్ దెవల్స్ మేంట్ కాప్టేరేషన్ (లిపిటిడో), ఇవుగఁ లేక్కపున్న నోఇదిదరి రీటై-ఇట ర్లై ఫ్లై రెటై. ఇట్లు ఇద్ద మేస్సెస్ ఏష్-శిహ్ ఆలుతు. ఇన్న భద్రావతి ఏరన్ పక్స్ అపర కూలతి హాగొ లెక్కే ఇదస్తే ఒందు ఉపు లుదాహరణే. ఇదే తరప మేస్సెస్రూ రుగ్గర్ కంపని జెప్పి ఇట్లే ఇద్ద మేస్సెస్ రుగ్గర్ 10ల్.10 అగిదే. ఇన్న ఇండిష్ట్రీయలు దె లప్పమెంట్ కాప్టేరేషన్ అదూ కూడ బుపుయ పరిశ్శతియల్లు ఇద్ద దు ఇపక్క అదు ఫ్లో కి.పి.పి.ఇ ఇద్ద మేస్సెస్ రుగ్గర్ 0.10 అగిదే. ఇంతహ మాస్ పిత్తేల్సైర్యునపరు సాపు మాడిపంత కబ్బిణిద కాప్టాన్ లుక్కాను అగిదయిందరి ఇదస్తే ఏసు హేళుకో నగి జి యుత్తిల్ల ఈగ ఉద్దేశ్యాలక్క మేస్సెస్ రుగ్గర్ 0.10 అగిదే. ఇంతహ మాస్ పిత్తేల్సైర్యునపరు సాపు మాడిపంత కబ్బిణిద కాప్టాన్ లుక్కాను అగిదయిందరి ఇదస్తే ఏసు హేళుకో నగి జి యుత్తిల్ల ఈగ ఉద్దేశ్యాలక్క మేస్సెస్ రుగ్గర్ 0.10 అగిదే. అదరే అవను లాస్ అపర ఏనమార్గు లాస్ అదరే అవను ఒండకి ముక్కలిగే కష్టపువాగుత్తేద. అదరే అవను లాస్ అపర

ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರದೋ ಹಣ ಯಾರೇ ತೆಗೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಹಣ ವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅದರ ಮಾತ್ರೆ ನೇರ್ಜಿವೆಂಟನ್‌ ಇವರು ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆಹೀಳಿದುರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅದೆ ರಿಂದ ಇವರಿಗೆ ನೆನ್ನು ವಾದೆ ಏನು ಲಾಭವಾದರೆ ಏನು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಮಾಲ್ಪಿಗ್ ನಾತನಲೀಸ್‌ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇದು ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನೀತಿ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಗಾರ್ಕಿಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಬ. ಎಂಬು. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಗೆ ಇದರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಪ್ಪ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರ ಹಿತ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಏಲಿಗಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಡೀ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಿವುದಾದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕುವಂತಹ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಏನೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದಿನ ರೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಕಡೆಮೆಯಾಲ್ಲಿದಂತಹ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಜನರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಚಿನ್ನಾವಣಿಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಯಾವುದೋ ನಿಂದ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಕ್ರಮ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಜನರಿಂದ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಅವೇಲೆ ಜನರಿಂದ ವಸೂಲಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಿಚತೆ, ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕೈಕೆ ಗಿಡುತ್ತೆ ಏರದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಕೆಹೀಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಇವರ ಕೊಣಾಗಿ ಏನ್ನು ವುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊನೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯಾವಾಗದೇ ಹೊರಿರ ಶಾಸಕ ಬಂದವಾಗಾರರಾಗಿರು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರಾದರೂ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ತಾವು ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಬಂಡುಭಾಜಿದಲ್ಲಿ ತೇಕಡಾ ಕ್ಷಾಂತಿ ಭಾಗ ಕಳೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಡಾದರೆ ನಿವಾಗ ವಾಪಾರ ಬಿಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪವರ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈಗ ಪವರ್ಗೆ ಬಬು ಮಂಂತ್ರಿ ಇದೂ ರೆ. ಇವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕಾಂಥಿಲ್ಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ ವಿನು ಇದೆ ಇದು ಇದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಇರಬೇಕಂತೆ, ವಿನಾ.ಜಿ.ಇ.ಎಫ್. ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಎನ್.ಜಿ.ಇ.ಎಫ್. ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಶರ್ಮಾದಿಂದ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಾ ಕೂಡ ನಡೆಯಬಾದು ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ ನಾನು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೇಂಜಿಂದಿಕ್ಕೆ ರೋ, ಜನರಲ್ ಮಾನೇಜರ್ ವಾರಕ್ ಎರಡು ಸಾರಿ ಜವ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ವೇಸೂರು ಬಿರನ್ನೆ ಅಂಡೆ ಸ್ಕ್ರೋಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರು ಇದೂ ರೆ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಬು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಇದೂ ರೆ. ಅವರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಬಂದವಾಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ದಂಭಾಯ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾನೆ ಕೊಂಡಾಗಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಿತ್ತದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇವೊತ್ತು ಜವ್ನಾಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಾನೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಕ್ರೋಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಯಲ್ಲಿರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಇವರು ಸೆಲಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ದಂಭಾಯ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ ಬಾರಿ ಬಂದವಾಗಳ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಡಿ, ಏಷ್ಟಾದ ಹಿಂದಿಂದ ದೇಶಗಳು ಏನು ಇವರು ಸೆಲಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರ ತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ ಜನರ ಬಂದವಾಗಳನ್ನುಲ್ಲಾ ತೆಗೆದು ನಾವು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಬಡತನ ದೇಶವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ದೋಡ್ಡ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ದೋಡ್ಡ ದೋಡ್ಡ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ ಬಾರಿ ಬಂದವಾಗಳ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಡಿ, ಏಷ್ಟಾದ ಹಿಂದಿಂದ ದೇಶಗಳು ಏನು ಇವರು ಸೆಲಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರ ತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ ಜನರ ಬಂದವಾಗಳನ್ನುಲ್ಲಾ ತೆಗೆದು ನಾವು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಬಡತನ ದೇಶವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ದೋಡ್ಡ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ದೋಡ್ಡ ದೋಡ್ಡ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ ಬಾರಿ ಬಂದವಾಗಳ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಡಿ, ಏಷ್ಟಾದ ಹಿಂದಿಂದ ದೇಶಗಳು ಏನು ಇವರು ಸೆಲಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರ ತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ ಜನರ ಬಂದವಾಗಳನ್ನುಲ್ಲಾ ತೆಗೆದು ನಾವು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಬಡತನ ದೇಶವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ದೋಡ್ಡ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ದೋಡ್ಡ ದೋಡ್ಡ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ ಬಾರಿ ಬಂದವಾಗಳ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಡಿ, ಏಷ್ಟಾದ ಹಿಂದಿಂದ ದೇಶಗಳು ಏನು ಇವರು ಸೆಲಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರ ತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ ಜನರ ಬಂದವಾಗಳನ್ನುಲ್ಲಾ ತೆಗೆದು ನಾವು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಬಡತನ ದೇಶವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ದೋಡ್ಡ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ದೋಡ್ಡ ದೋಡ್ಡ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ ಬಾರಿ ಬಂದವಾಗಳ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಡಿ, ಏಷ್ಟಾದ ಹಿಂದಿಂದ ದೇಶಗಳು ಏನು ಇವರು ಸೆಲಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

In the book "Small is beautiful", it has been stated as follows :—

"The best formulation of the necessary interplay of theory and practice that I know of Go to the practical people,

he says and learn from them this synthesis, their experience into principles and theories and then return to the practical people and call upon them to put these principles and methods into practice so as to solve their problems and achieve freedom and happiness”.

SRI AZEEZ SAIT.—That is why I want the hon’ble Member to speak only in terms of practical and not logical.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಹೆಚ್. ಪಟೇಲ್.—ಆಗ ಭದ್ರಾವತೆ ಬರನ್ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ನಾವು ಕಡೆಮೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕೊಡುವಂತಾದ್ದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಲಾಕ್ಷ್ಯನು ಆಗದೇ ಇತಕ್ಕೆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಸಣ ಗೃಹ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ದೂಡ್ಲೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೇಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ಅದುದಿರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪನ್ನ ಲೈಸ್ನೆಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಆಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸರಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಸಂಸಂದರ್ಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತೀವ್ರಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದಾರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಹುದಾದಂತತ ಶೆಚ್ಚಿ ವಸ್ತು ಬಿನ್ನ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಿಂತಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಿಂದ, ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ದಾರ್ಯೋಗಸ್ತರಿಂದ ಬಿನ್ನ ಉತ್ಪಾದನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ಆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ವಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರದ ಒಂದು ಘರಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಸಂಸಂದರ್ಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ತಮ್ಮ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಬಿಡಲು ವರ್ಣ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೇಳಿ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನೇ ಹೋದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಾಪರ್. ಆಗಾತ್ತದೆ ತಾವು ಈ ತರಹ ನಡೆಸುವುದರ ಬದಲು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆರ್ಯಾಲ್ಯೂರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನ್‌ನೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕೂ ದರೂ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಿ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಂತಿಗಳು ಬಂಗಾರ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೊಂತ್ತೂ ಮೇನಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದರೂ. ಆಗ ಬಂಗಾರ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲೂ ಇವರು ಲುಕ್ಕಾನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ದೇಸೆ ಶನಿದಸೆ. ಅವರು ಇನ್ನನ್ನು ಪಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವರು ಶನಿದಸೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನಾಂಟಿಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬರಾವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಇನ್ನು ಭದ್ರಾವತ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅಂತಿ ತನಿಬ್ರಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ನೇಮಿಸಿತ್ತು. ದತ್ತೋ ಕರ್ಮಾಂಶ ನೇಮಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಚಾಜ್‌ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಅದರ ಪರದಿ ಬಿನಾಯಿತು? ಇನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಗೌರ್ವೆಯೆಂಟ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಫಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ತನಿಬ್ರಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ನೇಮಾಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಿನಾದರೂ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾರಿಯಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ? ಇವೊತ್ತು ಏನಾದರೂ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಸಮಿತಿ ನೇಮಾಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಪರದಿಯನ್ನು ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ತಾರಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಇವೊತ್ತು ಕನಾಂಟಿಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹೆಸರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಿಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಹಾಳುಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ವಿ.ಎ.ಎಲ್. ಇನ್ನನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಳಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಹೆಗ್ಲಿಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಕೊಳೆ ಕೊಳೆ ಹಣ ಲಾಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಸರೂ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮಿಲ್ಸ್ ಕೆಕ್ಕಬ್ರಾನ್‌ನೆಂದ್ ಸ್ಥಿರ್ವೊ ಬಿನ್ನ ಇದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನಾಂಟಿಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಳೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದಂತ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಒದುರುರಾಜ್ ಅವರು ಚನ್ನುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ರಾಮಾರ್ಚಿರಿಯಲ್ಲೋ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ನಿಜ ವೆಳಿದಲು ಅರನ್, ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಆಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ದೇಶದ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಇದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವಿರಂತು ವರಕಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಅತಿಂಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ ಅದಪ್ಪ ಬೇಗ ಅದರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಸುಬು ಆಗಬಾರದು. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಬೇಡಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣಾರ್ಥಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹೆಸರಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಿಕಾರ ಇದೆಯೇ; ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಜ್ಞ ಹಾಕಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಪಡೆದು; ವಿಷಯ ತಂದು ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾಡುವವರೆವಿಗೂ ಈ ಒಂದು ಕರ್ಮಿವರ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ.....

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಜ್ಞೆಜ್ಞ ಸೇಟ್.—ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ; ಸರವರ್ಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಿ. ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೀರೆ ನಾಲ್ಕೆ ಬೆಳ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರೈಯೇ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆ. ಹೆಚ್. ಪಟೇಲ್.—ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಿಕಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪುದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೇಜ್ಜು ಕೆಡಿಮೆ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಹೇಳಲಿವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವಾಂತರಾ ಏಷಿಯನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕ್ರೀಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ತವಂಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ; ತಾವು ಬೀಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಂಭಾಗಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಿ; ಮುಂಚೆ ಸೋಎಂಟ್‌ಯಾಲ್ ಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಯಾಲ್‌ದಾಗ್ರಾ ಗ ಜಿನಾ ಗಿರಿ; ಈಗ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಪ್ಪೆಲ್ಲಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ನಂತರ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೀಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿನನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†SRI M. H. BEKKINALKAR (Sindgi).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of suggestions have been given by my friends on this demand. Therefore, I would suggest only one point while supporting this Demand. Sir, a number of industries are being grown only in the big cities like Bangalore. This policy must be changed. Even the national leaders were also of the opinion that industrial growth in big cities like Bangalore is not justifiable. I suggest to the Government not to issue any more licences to start industries in big cities like Bangalore. We should try to stop further growth of industries in big cities. I suggest that in each taluk there must be an industry and this may be got examined by the Government. As suggested by Mr. Nazir Ahmed we should have a Technology Corporation for giving advice in the matter of establishing industries in the rural areas. This may also be got examined by the Government. With these words I conclude my speech.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಅಶ್ವನೇರದ್ (ಮುಂದ್ಯೆ).—ಸೆನ್ಯಾನ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೀ, ಇಂದಿನ ಕ್ರೀಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಬೆಳ್ಡಿಕೆ ಮೀಲೆ ಖಾಗಹಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಪಡೆತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕ್ರೀಯಾಲ್ಯಾರ್ ವ ವರ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತ ಕ್ರೀಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪೂರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಇನ್‌ಸೆಂಟಿಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ರೀಡಾತ್ಮಕವಾದು ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವವಿನಿಯ ಕಷ್ಟ ಉದ್ದೀಪಿಸುವ ಪರಂಭ ವಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿ ಉದ್ದೀಪಿಸುವ ದಾರರಿಗೆ ಇದರ ಕ್ರಾತ್ಮಾಗ್ರಹಿತ್ಯಾದಿಯೆ ವಿನಾಹ ಅನಂತಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಕ್ರಾಯ್ ವಿನಾಹರಿ ಪಡೆಯುಬೇಕ್ಕಾದ ನೀತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಉದ್ದಿಹ ವೇಯನ್ನು ತಾರುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೀಪಿಸುವ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚನಿಗಳನ್ನು octroi ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿಕೇಕು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಕಾಡ ಉದ್ದೀಪಿಸಿ ಅಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಕ್ರಾಯ್ ವಿನಾಹಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕ್ಯೂಟ್ ಪಡೆಯುಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಬುಕ್ಷ ತ್ರಾವುವಹಿಸಬೇಕು ಅದನ್ನು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲ್ ನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಹೋಗಿಕೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಕೊಡ ಉದ್ದೀಪಿಸಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಹಳತೇರಿಕೆ ಸೇನ್ ಕ್ರೀಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಬರಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕ್ರೀಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೀಲೆ ಡಿಪೆಂಡ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. Letter of Intent ಸಿಕಿದ ತತ್ತ್ವಜ್ಞ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಿಯಾಲೀಟಿಗಳು, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಉದ್ದೀಪಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುವಂತ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೆಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ರೈನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೀದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರೀಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾ ವಿಸಿದರೆ ಸೇರ್ಪುಲ್ ಗೋನ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಿಂದ ಸೆನ್ಟ್ರೀ ಕ್ರೀತ್ಯಾದೆಯೆಡು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ; ಇದನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಂಧ ಮಂದಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ವಿಮ್ಮೆಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಾವದ

ಬಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಹೇಳಿದೂ ರೆ. ನಾನು ಕೂಡ ಇದನ್ನು ಅದಮ್ಮ ಶಿಫ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಾಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿ
ಹೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟಿಕ್ಸಿ ಕಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿನ್‌ಮನ್‌ ಸಮಿತಿ ಏನು ದೂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದನ್ನು
ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಗೂ
ಇಂಡಿಯಿನ್‌ರೂಲ್‌ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವನೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅಮೇಲೆ ಇಂಬಿಂ
ಹೆಡ್ಗ್ರಾಗ್ಲನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವೇದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ; ಉದ್ದಿಮೆ ಬೀಳಿರಂಗ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು
ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಳದ ವಿಧಾನ ಕ್ಷಣಿ ಮಂಡಳಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕ್ಯಾಗ್ಲಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರಿಸಂಭಿ
ವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವ ಕ್ಯಾಗ್ಲಿಕ್‌ನ್ನು ಪೂರಿಸಿ ಸಹಿತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತೆಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಇದರ ಬಗೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿ
ಸೂಕ್ತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸಿ ಯೋಡಿಗೆ ಇನ್‌ ಇ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ. ಎಂ.
ಕಾಗೂ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್‌. ಆರ್. ಕೆ. ಇ. ಸಂಯಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಸಣ್ಣಪ್ರಾಟ್ ಬಿಂಬಾಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಾದ
ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಿರೆ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಘಟಕಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಿನ್‌ನನ್ನು ಪೂರಿಸಿದರೆ
ಅದ್ದು ಬೇಕಿಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ನವ್ಯ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಟಿಲ್ಲೆ ಡಾ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರಾನೆ ನಾವು
ವೇಸ್‌ನೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬಹಳ ಪಳ್ಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾರಾನೆ; ಮಂಣಿ ಅಭಿಂಧಿಸಿ ಅಳಿಸು ಇಂದಿನೆ
ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿದರೆ ಮೇಲಿದೆ. ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಅನ್ನಕೂಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಲಾಕೆನಾಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು
ಬಂತುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕಾ ಸದ್ವರ್ತನ್‌ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ; ಇದನ್ನು ಲಾಭದಾರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ
ಬಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಗಂತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಕೆನ್ನಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಳದ
ವರಿದು ವಷಟ್‌ರಿಂದ ಸದ್ವರ್ತನ್‌ ಇಂಧಿ ಇನ ಅಭೇದಿನ್‌ಸಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ
ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರ ಬಗೆ ಬೇಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ತೀವ್ರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾಗೂ ಕಳದ
ವರ್ವೆ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕಿ ಬೀಡಿಕೆ ಬಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ರ್ಯಾತರ ನಿಧಿ ಸಂಯಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ರಿ ರಿ ರಿ
ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸದುಪರೋಗವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಅದು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ ರಿ ರಿ ರಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ದಾರು
ಪರೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಸದುಪರೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಲುಡಿಸು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ ಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.
ಕೇನೆಕ್ರಷರ್ ಸಂಯಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಳಿ ತೀಂಬರೆ ಇದೆ. ಈಗ ಇಂಧಿ ನಿಂದ
ಸೆಪ್ಪೆರಿಂಬರ್‌ವರ್ಗೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇದೆ. ನವ್ಯ ಸಿನೆನ್ಸ್ ಇಂದ ದಿಸೆಂಬ್ರೆ
ರಿಪರ್‌ಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ಕೊಡುವವನ್ನು ದಿಸೆಂಬರ್‌ರಿಪರ್‌ಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಿಂದು ಕೇಳಿ
ಹೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಡಕೆ ಪರ್ವತ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಇದೆ; ಇದನ್ನು ಅಗ್ನಿಶಂಕ್ರೀಷ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಿನ್‌ ಎಂದು ಟಿಕ್ಸಿ
ಮಾಡಿ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಿಂದು ಹೇಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮಾನಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

“ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ಡೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನು ಪಟ್ಟಿಲರು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಭೂಪಾಠಾರ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾನೆನಂ
ಬೋಕಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಂಡರೆ ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕನ ಬೇಕು. ರಾಜಾರಿಗಳು ಕೆಷ್ಟಪರು
ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

When the hon'ble Sri J. H. Pa... said that the Industries Department is corrupt. In case there is a corrupt officer let him name him and it is for the Minister to defend him. We cannot say that every officer is corrupt. I know that the Director of Industries and Commerce is a man of integrity.

SRI AZEEM SAIT.—If hon'ble Members have got a specific Information about a particular officer, if he gives it to me in writing I may assure them that I will not spare them and take action against them. But if they say something in the House on the basis of some information they have received which might prove incorrect later on, this will have a demoralising effect. Sri Deve Gowda said that the Director of Industries and Commercere is a man of integrity. There are many such officers; there are bad officers also. If they give me something in writing, I will not spare them if they are found guilty or corrupt.

4-00 P.M.

SRI C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—Under the Rules of Procedure we can disclose the name of an officer and say whether he is corrupt or honest. It is not necessary that a member should pass on the information to the Minister. It must form part of the proceedings. It cannot be given in writing; it is not a love letter. It must be brought in the proceedings and in that case our right is protected. All Ministers may not be like Sri Azeez Sait and some may pass on the information to the officer concerned and he may file a defamation case in the court. So we have got the right to name an officer and it is for the Minister to take action after enquiry.

SRI S. M. SEERANALI CHANDRASHEKAR (Hosanagar).—Mr. Speaker, Sir while supporting the Demand of the Industries Department I would like to say a few words about the Industries Department and the industries. My good friend Sri J.H. Patel was telling about the change in the policy of the Central Government with regard to industries. The honble member is not here now, but my submission is that as far industries are concerned, we must have a national policy; it should not be changed whenever the party at the Centre changes. We must have a national policy and we must execute it. Thirty years of industrial policy under the dynamic leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has advocated the establishment of public sector industries in this country. Because of that dynamic leadership many foreign entrepreneurs came to India and there was lot of foreign collaboration. What is the position now? Because of the sudden change of policy in the industrial field the foreign collaborators are not coming forth and there is retardation of industrial development, if I may say so. This should not happen. I am not concerned with whether the Janatha Party or the Congress Party is in power at the Centre. Whichever party is in power at the Centre, we must have a definite policy as far as industries are concerned. Otherwise we will not succeed in this matter. If we remember Sri Visweswaraiah's slogan 'Industrialise or perish' the change of policy often will lead us nowhere.

Coming to the Demand as such, the Hon'ble Minister has given a report about 23 Government undertakings. We have received only 6 to 7 Audit Reports. What about the others? They have not been placed on the table of the House. In the report it is said that three of the companies have not finalised their audit reports. We are granting Rs. 40 crores to the Industries Department. Can the Legislature be taken so lightly? The policy of the Industries Department is to rejuvenate. Otherwise, there is no future for the publicsector industries or Government undertakings. Except four, the rest of the

Government undertakings are working under a loss. Why? Because there is no breakup, there is no overhead. They have not said what they are going to do. In a private industry they will prepare a breakup and keep it secret and only the management and the audit knows about it. Otherwise will not be aware of it. Suppose Rs. 100- is the breakup, they will say it is Rs. 110.

That is how they earned. You may say that in Government undertakings earning is not only criterion and you do not want to earn money and that you are there to serve the people. But, the industry earn has to survive. I remember a story in Kannada. ಒಬ್ಬ ಹನ್ನ ಸಾರ್ಕಾರದವರೆಗೆ ಹನ್ನ ಚೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಅವನಿಗೆ ಯಾರೋ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದ ಪುಸೆಯವರಂ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ನೀನು ಒಂದು ಸೆಲು ಏರಡು ಸೇರು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರು ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಹನ್ನವಿನ ಕೆಷ್ಟಲನ್ನೇ ಕತ್ತಲ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಡಬ್ಬಗೆ ಟ್ರೈಲ್ ಕಾಲು ಬರುತ್ತೇ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವನು ಅವರ ಮಾತಿನಂತೆ ಆ ಹನ್ನವಿನ ಕೆಷ್ಟಲನ್ನೇ ಕುಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ನಂತೆ. This is the state of affairs in our several public sector undertakings. Speaking about geographic conditions of Karnataka, we have natural resources o the maximum extent. We have the highest in India. During Visweswaraiah's time this State was holding a predominant in industry. What is our number today? The industries are not working upto the licensed or installed capacity. Every year there is retardation. They must have a planned programme: they must study the market so that the needs of the people is taken into consideration and then goods are manufactured. They always stick on to the old habit of manufacturing out-dated things which nobody uses. How can they get market for their products? If we take Government electric factory or any other factory, what is the position today? When a private factory like Kirloskars are minting money the Government undertakings are incurring losses year after year. I wll just go through the audit reports. Take Karnataka Vidyut Kharkane. It says as against the targeted production and sale of Rs. 55 lakhs per month the company reached production of 87,88 lakhs and sales of 138.2 lakhs for eight month of the year. There is 50% reduction. Will a private entrepreneur do this? If he does it, can he survive? Then it says there is no demand for the finished goods and in another place it says that they have earmarked 8 lakhs towards penalty leviable for not supplying goods in time. That shows that the company even though it has entered into an agreement, they have not supplied goods in time. Again a sum of Rs. 42.55 lakhs is considered as doubtful. I can understand a company having 4 or 5 lakhs earmarked as doubtful. But how can you explain for this huge sum? Another equally important point is about the raw materials and components worth Rs. 56,63,183 When so much was there is purchase for further sum of

Rs. 95,98,205. In the end raw materials worth 56 laks remain in the factory itself. If only they were diligent they could have made use of these raw materials or sold to some party.

Coming to the licensed capacity, as against 2,00,000 installed capacity the actual production was 1932. What a remarkable think it is? I know the Hon'ble Minister is a dynamic person and may Lord Allah give him strength to make them work efficiently.

I will take the Mysore Sales International, a grand company we are having. In 1976-77 the income of the company was 266 lakhs. Administrative and other expense was 254.57 lakhs. In the previous year the total income was 187 lakhs and expenses 168 lakhs. Why this expenditure? They may say that they are subsidizing books. But this was there in the previous also and they have continued it.

Coming to Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation, what was the profit made? During 1976-77 the profit made was Rs. 6,000 whereas during 1975-76 the profit was One lakh of rupees. What an amount of retardation in one year? What is the reason for this? It is because they have purchased raw materials worth Rs. 103 lakhs without calling for tenders. The wonderful President has purchased Rs. 103 lakhs worth of raw materials without calling for tenders. What for we do not know. The Auditor in his report says: 'We were given to understand that the tenders or quotations have not been called for in respect of purchases made and those purchases were made to be approved by the Managing Director. They have made purchases arbitrarily and no records have been maintained to record the movement of goods. We are of the opinion that the movement of stocks have to be recorded in the financial books so as to have effective control over the staff.' There is no record; it is just like *ayaram* and *guyaram*. There is nothing to show what was the amount received. This is the fate of the public sector undertaking.

Coming to Mysore Minerals, I agree that it is working in a good condition. But, at the same time, I would like to say that with the huge man-power and establishment they could have earned more. After all, what is the business of the Mysore Minerals? It is just taking something and selling. Prior to independence this country was only supplying raw materials during British days and we were not able to have any industry. Even after 30 years, we are selling the raw materials to Japan, Germany and Iran. This state of affairs should not continue for a long time. We have to establish industries and we have to utilise all the raw materials available in this country. There are so many educated unemployed people in the State, and there are proper industries to utilise the raw materials that are available in

this country. We must have rethinking about this. Of course, we are now earning lot of dollars by sending are to Iran. They are taking minerals from us and supplying finished goods to our country Japan and Germany which were completely smashed during 1935-56 now tops the industrial map of the world. What is it due to? It is because they refuse purchase any foreign goods; they have banned import of foreign goods; they are prepared to starve, but not purchase foreign goods.

Sir, I would like to say a few words with regard to the problems of my own district.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರೆ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದ ಹೊದಲಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಪನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದರ ಕಾಗ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪನ್ನಗಳನ್ನ ವೀರೋಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ!

SRI S. M. SHEERNALY CHANDRASEKHAR.—I said; ‘foreign capital is welcome, but not foreign goods; I do not like foreign goods—I like foreign capital’.

Coming to my district, they say—that Shimoga is industrially forward because of MISL., Bhadravati. Time and again the Hon’ble Minister is assuring this House that taluk will be taken as the basis to say whether on area is backward or forward industrially. What happened to that assurance? Many entrepreneurs from my district are going to Mysore and other places because they get 15 percent ex-gratia payment. I am not going to tolerate this state of affairs. I request the Hon’ble Minister to take taluk as the basis. What about the Sugar factory in Shimoga? Why not it be taken over under the co-operative sector? This factory has to pay nearly Rs. 1 crore to the sugarcane growers. The sugarcane growers have not yet been paid the amount, whereas they have already transported their earnings to Uganda, England and some other places. Why not the Government take over this industry under the co-operative sector. If this is done, our people will bless the Minister and the Government. At present, they are harassed like anything,

What about the Match factory in Shimoga? It is a public sector industry. It was sold to WIMCO factory, a capitalist concern. They have not taken the consent of the share-holders and no resolution was passed. Without the consent of the management it was just sold. I request the Government to consider about this.

With these few words, I thank the Hon’ble Speaker for having been generous towards me.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಾಪ್ತ ಸಂಚೆವಪಟ್ಟಿ (ಕುಂದಾಪುರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೃಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವರಂ ಕೃಗಾರಿಕಾ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದನ್ನ ನಾನು ವೀರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಹಲವಾರು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೇವು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಮ್ಮೆ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳಿವೆ. ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ-ನೀರು, ಖನಿಜ ಅಥವಾ ಅರಣಿ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನು

ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿರುಹುದಂ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಚಂದಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪದವಿಧರಿ ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನವಶಕ್ತಿ ವಿಸ್ತುಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನಿರ್ಮಿಲಿಂದಾಗಿ, ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಅನುಭವವಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಈ ಬೇಡಕೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕರಿತು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹಕ್ಕಿರವಿರುವ ಬ್ಯಾಕಂಪ್ ಇವುತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯಾಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸೇಡು ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ತವ್ಯ ನಾಕೆರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಂದು ಈ ನಾದಿವಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿ ದಾರೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸಿಲಿಯಾದ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಹಾಯ ದೊರೆ ಕೆಡಿ, ಅವರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ದರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಉದ್ದಿಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಹೆಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಗೊಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀರಾದ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕೈಗಾರಾ ಹೆಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣಾ ಮಾಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊಗಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ಸಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿರದಿಗೆ ರೆಬಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಹೆಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉದಿಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಕಿಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

೪-೩೦ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.

ಈ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಂಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦-೧೫ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಾನಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಗಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಶಾಸಕನಾಗಿವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳೆಂದೆ ಕಾರ್ಫೂರ್‌ಎಂಎನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಅಪಂತ ಬೇಗ್‌ಗೆ ಹಣ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಿದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು. ಅ ಮೊಲೆ ಇವರನ್ನು ನಂತರಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಶಲತೆಯಾಗಿದರೆ ಹಣ ಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿತುಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ನಾನು ನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲದ ಸವಲತ್ತುನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳು ಎಂದು ನವ್ಯ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೂಗೆ ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಬಂತಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಶಾಲಿಗಳು ಅವರಿಂದ ಏಧಿನಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸಾಂಪರ್ಕವಿರದಿಗೆ ರೆಬಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಹೆಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉದಿಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಕಿಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ತಂಗಿನ ಬೇಳೆ ಇಲಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ವಿಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ತಂಗಿನ ಬೇಳೆಯನ್ನು ಬೇಳೆಯಾತ್ಮಕರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ತಂಗಿನ ನಾರನ್ನು ಶೀಕ್ಷಿಕಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಉಳಿದೆಂದು ನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇತಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಅವು ವಸ್ತೇಯಲ್ಲಿ ರುವಾಗಾ ನ್ನೆನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯು ಹೇಳಿಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬಾದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಂಗ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಇರುವ ಮಿಂಚ್‌ಕ್ಕೆ ಆಭಾವ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ದುಖಾರೀ ಬೀಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಪ್ಪಿ ದುಖಾಟ್‌ಕ್ಕೆಯಾನ್ನು ಲಾಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯಾ ಹೂಲತು ಲಾಭಾಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಅವು ವಸ್ತೇಯಲ್ಲಿ ರುವಾಗಾ ನ್ನೆನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯು ಹೇಳಿಗೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬಾದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬರಂಪರಿಲ್ಲ ಹಿಂದು ವೆಳೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಉದ್ದಿಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರು ಮಾಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯಾ ಹೂಲತು ಲಾಭಾಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಅವು ವಸ್ತೇಯಲ್ಲಿ ರುವಾಗಾ ನ್ನೆನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾದ ಮಾಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೈತಾಂತಿಕ ಹೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನೆರಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೈತಾಂತಿಕ ಹೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದ್ದಿನದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಗಳು ಈಗೆ ಗಮನಕೊಂಡಿಪ್ಪಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯಾ ನೆರಿದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾರನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಗಳು ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಕಿಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

నమ్మ జిల్లా రుణి భూత్వాన్ని బేటియిక్కచు పరిగె భూత్వాన్ని చేచు బేటి కిక్కుత్తా ల్లా. ఆద్దరింద ఈ కాయిరో ఇండస్ట్రీస్ ను తేర్దరి అంధచరు ఇదరింద వుండి బరువుడకే సహాయపాగుత్తదే. అదరింద ఇదకే మాన్సి వంతిగళు గమన కొడబేసేందు నూను హేడ్జుత్తేనే.

† శ్రీ వి. వి. పతుర్మా (జపంబిండి).—మాన్య ఆధ్యాక్షరీ, మాన్య ఉద్దిష్టే మంత్రిగభుత్తు ఈ సభ్యులు మంది తండ్రితక్క బేడికేళన్ను ప్రష్టి కేరిస్తున్న నాల్చు మాత్రాగభుత్తున్న హేళ బయటసుత్తేనే. మాన్య సదస్యురాద తీవ్రమాన్ జీ.ఎచ్. పట్టేలరు బహార్ నిదాన్ క్షీర్వాగి మాత్రా నాదిదరు. నమ్మ రాష్ట్రయొకిరణదార్ సావజనిక రంగదార్ స్తో ప్రతపాదంతక్క ఉద్దేశమాన్ను నోరిదిదరీ బహుతః నమ్మ భూరాత జగత్తీను లక్షీయుక్త రాష్ట్ర గత్తీన నమ్మదు లినే స్తో నెవన్న పడెదిదె ఎందు పరిగోపిస్తారే. ఆద్రింద మాత్రాపుణ్ణ ఒళ్లయిదే ఇరల్లి కేటి దే ఇరలి పూర్వమాగి విమర్శ మాడి పూత్రాడిబీఏకు ఎందు నాను శ్రీమాన్ జీ.ఎచ్. పట్టేలరును, పార్థమే మాడికొళ్లుక్కేనే.

బిజాపుర జిల్లాయిన్న కేగారికియల్లి అత్యొంత హిందుఇదే జిల్లీ యొందు పెరిగణిసిదేర ఏనూ అన్నాయివాగువుదిల్లి. న్నాయి దొరకుత్తదే ఎందు నూను మాన్స్ హంత్రిగళల్లి వినంతి మాడి కొళ్ళుత్తేనే,

(శ్రీ హెచ్. టి. కృష్ణ ప్పెనవరు అధ్యక్షరే పీఠవన్న లంకరిసిదరం)

ఎరదనేయదాగి నమ్మ జవాబింది తాల్లూకినల్లి సుమారు 10 సావిర కేవగగళు అదర్లి కేవల 100 వంగగళు మాత్ర కేలసమాడుత్తిపే. ఉఛిద సుమారు 10-15 సావిర కేవగగళు ఇన్నాయి వాస్టర్ ఏపెస్స్ కేయల్లీ ఇవే. నూను మాన్స్ కేగారికా హంత్రిగళల్లి కేలికోల్చు పుదేనేందే, తావు ఇదర బిగ్గి ఒందు నిద్రిష్టవాదయోజనయన్న కాశికోందు ఒందు పష్టి సరాసరి సుమారు 10 ఒందు సావిరచష్ట మంగగళన్న కేవగగ ఆభివృద్ధి కాయో రేషన్ వతియింద తెగెదుకొళ్ళబేకఁ ఎందు.

ఇన్న మూరసేయదాగి హేళ్లిపుదాదరే, నమ్మ జవాబిందియల్లీ బహళ ప్రసిద్ధవాద ఉద్దేశు ఎందరే బింది కటిప్పుచుదు: ఇవత్తు ఈ బింది కామికరు మాడుపుదక్క కేలసప్లీడ్, హోటీగె అన్నవుల్లిదే సాయంత్రీదారే. వోదలన మాలీకరు దివాళ ఆగిద్దారే. ఇదరిందాగి ఈ బింది కామికరిగే బడళ తొందరేయాగిద. ఆద రింద మాన్స్ గారికా హంత్రిగళు యావు దాదరూ సోహిటీ మంలకపాగలి అథవా బేరే రింతియల్లుగల్లి ఇవరిగే ఒందు అనుకూలవన్న మాడికొడబేచేందు కేలికోల్చుత్తేనే.

ఇన్న కోనేయదాగి నమ్మ జిల్లాయి సలువాగి ఒందు మాతన్న మాత్ర హేళ నన్న మాతన్న ముగిసుత్తేనే. ఇవత్తు సావజనిక రంగదల్లి గూహకరిగే అతాయినూకొలవాద, ఉపబుట్టమాత్రవాద వస్తుగళన్న న్నావు ఉత్సాధనే మాడిదర ఆగ దేశదల్లి పదాఘాగళ బోగళ మేలి ఒందు హిడత బరుత్తదే. సధ్యక్కంతా సావజనిక రంగదల్లి యూప ఉద్యోగవన్న సా పేస మాడిల్లి. ఇదు ఒందు దుద్దువద సంగతి ఎదు హేళబుయసుత్తేనే. సామీ, నమ్మ బిజాపుర జిల్లీ యాల్లి పుంసుకిన జోలపన్న సుమారు 10 ఒందు లక్ష్మింతాలోనష్ట బేఖియుత్తరే ఇదక్కాగి తావు సావజనిక రంగదల్లి 10 ఒందు స్వర్ం ఫాక్చరియన్న సామీసువుదచే ప్రయుత్తి స బీకెందు హేళ ఈ దివస సదనద మంది మాడిసురువ ఈ కేగారికా బేంతియన్న పురస్కరిసి ననగి ఇష్టు మాతుగళన్నాదలు అవకాశ కల్పిసికట్ట మాన్స్ అధ్యక్షరిగే వందిసి నన్న మాతు గళన్న ముగిసుత్తేనే.

† శ్రీ కె. రామాభట్ (పుత్తలూరు)—సమాన్స్ అధ్యక్షరే, ఈ బేందికే బగీ మాతనాడువ హోదలు నూను 10 ఒందు మాతన్న హేళబుయసుత్తేనే. నమ్మ కేగారికా హంత్రిగళు ఇల్లి ఇది జరి చేస్తూగిత్తు; అవరు ఇల్లి. మాన్స్ కేగారికా హంత్రిగళగే కేగారికా అభివృద్ధి విషయి దల్లి సహాసుభూతి ఇరబేకాగిత్తు. ఇదక్కే నూను 10 ఒందు ఒందు ఉదాహరణీయన్న కొడు త్తేనే. నమ్మ హోదలనే అధివేశన మాగిదు ఎరదనే అధివేశన సేరువ మాన్స్ కేగారికా హంత్రిగళు మంగళాలిన బ్యాంకపాది ఎస్టేటిగే హోగిదరు. ఆగ అల్లిన కేగారికా కోఎంద్రమిగళ తమ్మ కష్టసంబిగళన్న మాన్స్ హంత్రిగళల్లి మనపి పొడికోల్చువ సలువాగి భేటి మాడలు హోదరే హంత్రిగళు అవరిగే భేటిగే అవకాశపన్సే కొడలిల్ల ఎందం తిథిదు బింతు. ఈగ అవరు బింతు: ఇవరు హేళీ సిటుమాతిసొండిదూరే. నానాదరూ మాన్స్ హంత్రిగళన్న కేళుపుదు పనుందరే కేగారికోఎంద్రమిగళ సమస్యేగళేనివే అపుగళన్న సమధాన చిత్తదింద కేళ అదశ్శ పరిషారపన్న సాబిసెచోసే. ఆదరే ఇవరు ఆ రింతి మాడిం ఇద్దుదు దుద్దువద సంగతియాగిద. ఒందే మాతనిల్ల హేళీపుదాదరే మాన్స్ కేగారికా హంత్రిగళగే కేగారికోఎంద్రమిగళ హేళ ఇల్ల ఎందు హేళబేకాగిద.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಮಗೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆ ಸೂಪನೆಯಾಗೇಕಾದರೂ ಇಂತಹಳ್ಳಿ ಬಹಳ ಮಂಬಿವಾದುವು. ಅವು ಯಾವುವೆಂದೆ ವ್ಯಾಲನೆಯಾಗಿ ಲೇಸ್ನೆಸ್, ಎರಡನೆಯಾದು ಏದುಚ್ಯಾಕ್, ಮನೊನೆಯಾದು ಬ್ರಾಂಕ್ ಸೋಲಿಫ್ಟ್, ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯಾದು ಕಚ್ಚಾಪನ್ನುಗಳು ಮನೆತ್ತು ಬದನೆಯಾದು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸೋಲಿಫ್ಟ್ ವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು. ಇನ್ನು ಇದೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ಪಿನಿವೆ ಐವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದು; ಆದರೆ ಈ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ಮನೊನೆಯಾದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಯಾವುದು ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ನಾನು ದೇಶಾಂತರ ಬಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯಬುದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷೀಗೆ ಆದರ ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಷ್ಟುಬಾದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದೇರಿತಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಕ್ಷೇತ್ತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ ಇಡೀಕೇಂದು. ಒಬ್ಬ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ೧೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಕ್ಷೇತ್ತಿಗೆ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮಂಬಾಂತರ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೊ ವಾಂತಿರ ಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಉರಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೊ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒದನಾರಿ ಬೋಂಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಮೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ನಮ್ಮು ಕನಾರಾಟಕದ್ದೀ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬೆರೆ ರಾಜ್ ಗಳವರು ಒಂದು ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೊಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೀತಿಯ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಆದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೋಂಬಾಯಿನವರಾ ಒಬ್ಬರು ನೆವ್ವು ಕನಾರಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೊಯನ್ನು ಸೂಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಬಂದರು. ಆಗ ನಮ್ಮು ಕನಾರಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆ ಖಾದ್ಯವಿಷಯನ್ನು ಇಂಫಾರ್ಮೇಶನ್ ಇಡೀಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೂ. ಆಗ ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಗೋವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದಿಮೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಷ್ಟು. ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೇಳಿವುದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮು ಕನಾರಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದಿಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಪಿಸಲು ಬಿರುವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಧಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿವುದು, ಆದರೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತದ್ವಿರುದ್ದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ದೇಶಾಂತರ ದೇವರ್ಕೆ ರ್ಹಾ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ ಪನಿದಾರೆ ಅವರೆಗೆ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೊಂಡು. ಲ್ಯಾಸ್ನೆಸ್, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಕ್ಷೇತ್ತಿ ಇತ್ತುದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಲನಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಆಗಬುದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಹಿಲ್ಗೆಳ್ಳಿ ಬೋಸ್ ಹಾರ್ವೆಸ್ ಟಿಕ್ಕುಲಜಿಯನ್ನು ದೇವಲಪ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಪಿಕ್ಕಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನಿದರೆ, ನಾವು ಸೂಳಬನ್ನು ಬಂಗಾಳಿಂದ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನೀರಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಸಿಪ್ಪೆಯಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ನೂರನ್ನು ಎತ್ತೆಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲಿಂದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರೆತ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ದೇಶಾಂತರ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಹಾಳೆಯಿಂದ ಕವಾಟಾಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬಹುದು, ಚಪ್ಪಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಲ್ಲಾ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಉದ್ದಿಮೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆಯ ಡೆಂಟಿ ಮೆಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಒಂದು ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿ ಉದ್ದಿಮೆ ಸೂಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನೀನು ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆತ್ತ ದೇಸಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ವರ್ವಹಾರ ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ಏಂತಿ ಹೊಕಿದರೆ ಅವನು ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕು? ವರ್ತತ್ವ ಹಾಗ ಮಂಬಾಸರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿರು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಮನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬುಯುವುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೊಗಳು ಪಿನಿವೆ ಇಂತ್ರ ಉತ್ಪನ್ಶಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೈಪ್ಪೋರ್ ಪರ್ಸೆಸ್ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್ ವೆಂಟ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇವರನ್ನು ಅಲಿಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದಷ್ಟು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಬದ್ದುಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದುದು ಏಷಾರ್, ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೊಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಮಂದಿ ಹೊರಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ದುಡಿನ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟ ಒಂದಾಗ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೊಯನ್ನು ಸೂಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೊರಟಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭ್ರಾವಿಗಳ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮೊರಿ ಮಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಲ್ಲಾ ಪಡೆಸಿದರೆ, ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಪ್ಪೊವಾಡಿ

ನಂತರ ಬಗಿಲು ಹಾಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಉಟಿ ಪೂರಿದಂಥೆ ಸನ್ನಿಹೆತಗಳು ಇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ವರದು ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳವರುವಾದಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಲಿಗಳು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೌಕರಿಗೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಲಿಗು, ಅದ್ದಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಏನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಕೆಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಮಂಬಿಟ್ಟಿಷ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಇದು ಹಿಂದು ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮಂಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದು ಡಿಕ್ಸೆರ್‌ ಪೂರಾಪರಾಣ ಯಾನ್ನ ಕೊಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಪಾಗಳುರುಜ್ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ದುರುಪರಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದು ಪರಿಗಳಿಸಿದಾಗಿ. ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದರೆ, ಮಂಗಳೂರುನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಉದ್ದೇಪಣಿಗಳಿವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಇದರ ಉಳಿದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾನ್ನಾನಿಟ್‌ ಆಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಭಾಗ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ವಂದು ಡಿಕ್ಸೆರ್‌ ಪೂರಾಪರಾಣ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾನ್ನ ತಾವು ಠಂಗಾನಿಟ್‌ ಆಗಿಟ್ಟಿಷ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಬಹಳವು ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಬಹುದ್ದೇ. ಹಂತು, ಇಡೀ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಜನಾಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ದೊರಕಬೇಕಾದಂಥೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕೆಂದರೆಯಾಗಬಹುದ್ದೇ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾನ್ನಾನಿಟ್‌ ಆಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಜೀಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಜೀನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಬಗೆ ಇವ್ವೇಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾಡುವಂಥ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪ್ರಾರಿಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇದೆ. ಇವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟರತನಕ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಬಳೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜೀನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರ್ದೆ, ಇಡೀ ಜೀನು ಉತ್ಪಾದನಯ ಶೇಕಡಿ ೩೦ ಭಾಗ ದಷ್ಟಂತ್ರ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಿಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರ್ಭೇಷ್ಟ್‌ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಸರಿಯಾದಂಥ ಕ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಾಲವಾಗಬಹುದ್ದೇ. ಜೀನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಗೆ, ಈ ಕಾರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜೀನನ್ನು ತಂಡು ಮಾರಾಟ ಹಾಗುಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಡುಪೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಜೀನು ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಜೀನೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಹಣದಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವ ಕಾಂಟಿಟೆಟ್‌ ರೇಂಟಿಗೆ ಜೀನನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಜೀನಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದಂಥ ಕ್ರಯ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವರೆತೆಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀನು ಬೆಳೆ ಮಂಬಂದಪರಿಯಾವ ಹಾಗೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದುದ್ದನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಭ್ಯಾದ್ಯಾಸ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕ್ರಮಗ್ರಂಥಿತವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಂತಕೊಂಡು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕ್ರೇಸ್‌ ಇವು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಕ್ಷಮಿ ಪಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನಾಡನ್ನು ಮಾಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಚ್. ಹನ್ನೆಗೋಡ (ರಾಜಾಸನ).—ನನ್ನಾನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ತಂದಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕು ಬೇಕಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಿಂದು ಇವುದುಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಕ್ಕ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವಂತ್ತು ದೇಶ ಅರ್ಥಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಾಗಬೇಕೆ. ಈ ದಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸ ಶ್ಲಾಪನೀಯವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಳಿರು ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವುದುಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಧಾರವಾಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇವೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಸ್ವತ್ವಮಾತ್ರಲೂ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಕೇಂದ್ರಿಕೃತವಾಗಿವೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಇತರ ಸ್ವಾಧಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಈ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂಭರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವುದುಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಒಂದರೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲ್ಕೇ ಬಿಡುವುದು ಯಾವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ, ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ದೇಶದ ಇಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಖಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂಭರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇವುದುಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕ್ರಾರಿಕಾ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದ ರೂಕೊಡ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಷಾದ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆನ್ನಿ ಕ್ರಾಕ್ರೂ ಲೈನ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರ್ ನೆಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಇಂಡಿಸ್ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಹಾಸನ್ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ ಫ್ಲೂಪ್ ಕೆರಿ. ಇದು ಸುಮಾರು ಗ್ರೆಲ್ಲನೇ ಇಸವಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಯಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಕೊಡ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಫ್ಲೂಪ್ ರಿಯಲ್ ಗುಡ್ಲ, ಪಿಕಾಸಿ, ಹಾರೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಒರಟು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಧ್ರ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರು ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊನ್ಸೆ ಮೊನ್ಸೆ ಯಾವರಿಗೂ ಕೊಡ ಈ ಫ್ಲೂಪ್ ರಿಯಲ್ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ರ್-೧೦ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ನಾನೆನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೇಕೆ ಸಂಭಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸದನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವುಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಂತೋಷ್ಯೂ ಕೊಡ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಕ್ರಾಕ್ರೂನೆಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಒಂದು ಫ್ಲೂಪ್ ರಿಯಲ್ ನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಾನಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇಳಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಂತ್ರು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಅಧ್ಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇನ್ನೇಕೆ ಸಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ತಂದರೂ ಕೊಡ ಫ್ಲೂಪ್ ರಿಯಲ್ ವ್ಯಾಲು ಆದು ಹೇಗೆ ಇತ್ತೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅಗಲಾ ಇದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ರ್-೧೦ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಶರಿ ಹೇಗೆ ವ್ಯಾವಧಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ತರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರುನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಫ್ಲೂಪ್ ರಿಯಲ್ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕಿಮ್ಮೋ ಕಂಪನಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು. ಕಂಪನಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹೇಗೆ ಈ ಫ್ಲೂಪ್ ರಿಯಲ್ ಬರಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದು ಹೊಯಿತು, ಉತ್ತಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡ ಕಡೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಘ್ರಾನೇಜ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸೌಹಾಧ್ರು ಹಾತಾವರಣವೂ ಕೊಡ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂಗಾರಿ ಕಿಮ್ಮೋ ಕಂಪನಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ದೂಂಜಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ರ್-೧೦ ಟನ್ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಏನು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಆದು ಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಟನ್‌ಗೆ ಇಳಿಯಿತು. ಇದು ಪರಿವರ್ತನಾಯಾದ ಹೇಳಲೂ ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂತು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಿನ ಗವನರ್ನೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ತಂದಾಗ ಅವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಇವತ್ತು ಇದರ ಸರ್ವತೊಮ್ಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಶೈವಾಸ್ತವ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ರ್-೧೦೦-೫೦೦ ಜನ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಿರ್ಸ್ಕ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಫ್ಲೂಪ್ ರಿಯಲ್ ಈ ಫ್ಲೂಪ್ ರಿಯಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಒರಟು ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತುವುತ್ತೆಲ್ಲ ಜನರೂ ಕೊಂಡುಹೋಣ್ಣಿಪ್ಪಡಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಿಪ್ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವುಗಳ ರೇಟ್‌ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕವೂ ಬಿಳಿ ಕೆಳದಜ್ಞಾಯಿಂದ ಕೊಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಘ್ರಾನೇಜರನ್ನು ವಿಕಾರಿಸಿದಾಗ, ರೇಟ್‌ ಇಂಟಿ ಬಿಳಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ, ಒವರ್‌ ರೇಟ್‌ ಡಾಜನ್‌ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್ ಚಾರ್ಜ್‌ಸ್ ಇತ್ತೀಡಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್‌ಗಳು ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೇಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟಿ ರೇಟ್‌ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ; ನಾವು ಏನೆನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ರೈಲ್‌ ಕೆಂಟ್‌ಕ್ರಾಕ್ರೂ ದೂರಿಗೆ ದೂರಿತ್ವ ಕಲ್ಪಿತ್ತು ಮಾತ್ರ ದೂರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದೂ ಕೊಡ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಯಾವು ಬಂದು ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರೈತರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾ ಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಆ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬೀಂಡವಾಳ ಡಾಕಿದರೂ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಂದರೆ ಇದು ಬಿಳಿ ಸರ್ವಜಂಸವಾದದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂಭಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಿಪ್ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕ್ರಾಕ್ರೂ ರಿಯಲ್ ವರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ನೇಗಿಲನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಒಂದು ನೇಗಿಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಅದು ರ್-೧೦ ದಿವಸವರೆಗೂ ಉಳಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮು ಮನೆನ್ನು ವರು ಏನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದರು. ಇದು ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಲ್ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಗೆರೆಗೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

5-00 P.M.

ಇನ್ನು ಹಾಸನದ ಸ್ತಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ರ್-೧೦ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನ್‌ನೇಗಳಿವೆ. ಆ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನ್‌ನೇಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕತಕ್ಕ ಪುರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಬೆಂಕಿಡಿಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ವದೇ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಪುರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿವಸ ಲಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ಳಣಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದೆನೇ. ಈ

ಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಇನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟರೂ ಅವರು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷೇಮಗಿದು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಹೊದರು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರ ಯಾರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಬೇಕೋ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಎಗ್ರಿಕ್ಯೂಟಿವ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಲೇಖಿಂಗ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿ ನವರು ಯಾರುಯಾದ್ದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಡ್ಡೆ ಸರಿ ಕೆಮಿಟಿ ಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಬರಗಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತುತ್ತಗಿರಿಕೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳೇನಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗರಕ್ಕೆ ರಾ-ಮೆಟಿರಿಯಲ್ ಸಿಗರ್ಸುದನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನವ್ಯಲ್ಲಿನೊಂದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಿಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದಲ್ಲಾ ನಿರ್ವಾಪರಿ ಜವಿಬಾರಿವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನೀ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಂಥ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿನ್ನೀ ನಿರ್ವಾಪರಿ ಜಮಿನಾನುಗಳಿವೇಲೀ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಲ್ಲಾ ಹುಂಬಾ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲೀ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರುಗಳಿರುವುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳೂ ಅಲ್ಲೀ ಸೂಪನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಳಿ ಬೆಳಿಗೆ ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕ್ಷಾವ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೊಲಿ ದುಡ್ಡಿನಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಂಥ ವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಡೆತರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಒಳಿಯ ಉಪಕರಣ ಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಉಪಕರಣ ತಯಾರಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಜನಗಳು ನಾಗಿ ನವಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥ ಫಾಲ್ಕನ್ ಪ್ರರಿ ಹಾಸನವಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರಣಾದಿಂದ ಇವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತು ಹೇಗುತ್ತದೆ ಏಂಬ ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಿ, ನಿಲವರೆತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಆ ಮನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಿಷ್ವ ಒಳಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದವರನ್ನು ನೆರೆಯುವುದು ನವ್ಯ ದ್ವಾರಾ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ, ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಸೆಕ್ಕರ್ಪಾಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಸಾಧ್ಯವ ದರೆ ನಾಗವಂಗಲದಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಒಳಗೆ ವಾಗಿಸಿ ಏಂಧು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಂದ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದುಕೂಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ವಂಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI S. H. S. BAKSHI (Bijapur).—Sir, it has a long history from 1961 to 1978. The present Minister for Wakfs has been a Minister for the last 6 years. So, I cannot place all facts within 20 or 40 minutes. I want to bring to the notice of the House the Government Order dated 29th July 1961 handing over the Wakf properties to Wakf Board. After 1961 the Archaeological Department issued an order dated 9th September 1961 giving a list of deprotected monuments. This list consists of 32 such de-protected monuments. We had requested the Hon. Minister when he was the Wakf Minister and also the Secretary of the District Wakf Committee to look into this matter. Though he was the Wakf Minister for 6 years nothing has been done in this matter. Anyway I read all these 32 monuments for information of the House:

List of deported Monuments in Bijapur :

1. Bijapur Mosque No. 325 (Near Jail)
2. Masjid No. 342 (Near Jail)
3. Ibrahim Masjid
4. Zamrud Masjid (Near Bhukhari Masjid)

5. Small Masjid (Just opposite to the Executive Engineer's Bunglow) -- Near Municipal Hospital
6. Kishwar Khan's Tomb — Near Kardi's Garden
7. Mosque No. 329 — Bhutnal Tank
8. Mosque No. 345 (Locality known as Khidki Masjid) Torvi Road
9. Rangin Masjid — Behind Ex.Engineer's Bunglow
10. Small Tomb behind Executive Engineer's Office of a famous Saint known as "Syed Hasan Khudanavaz Santakush"
11. Mosque No. 356 — Torvis
12. Chanbakswar's Tomb
13. Dharwadi Masjid — Behind Ibrahim Roja
14. Jainshah's Tomb — Behind West Side
15. Janat Mahal (Mukbars beyond Jail)
16. Malbwadi Masjid on Bijapur Sholapur Road
17. Tomb of Mohammed Ibrahim
18. Small Masjid to the South of Dkhni Idgba known as Masabi Miradhe Mosque with an extensive Miradhe family graveyard to the east of this Mosque.
19. Tomb No. 306 — Jail Road
20. Tomb No. 362 — Jail Road
21. Parkhan's Masjid & graveyard
22. Mosque No. 314
23. Small Masjid Near Afsalkhan Vives Tamb's popularly known as Sattikhabar
24. Tomb in the village site (Khatijapur) known as Masabi Dargah.
25. Dhairyta Itebar Kha's Tomb near Ibrahim Roza
26. Taj Bowdi (known as Malik Sandal Taj Bowadi)
27. Alimir Idgah
28. Sidi Rehan's Dargah
29. Masjakhana Sarai
30. Moulana Roomi Dargah
31. Milike Jahana Masque Precincts
32. Ghazanavi Perr Dargah

I want to request the Hon. Minister to note one Persian inscription in Tal Bavadi which was constructed by Malik Sandal. It is written on a stone which was recovered when the area around the dalans of the Taj Baoli was excavated in 1931. What is written there I will read and I want this to be recorded.

"Bandi - Haqueer Malik Sandal uz Male - Khud Imaarate -
Taj Ba-eem Berai, Ihada'h fukra Hamaam Berai Gusool Na
Isteraadath Khala - Kullah - fi - Sabeelillah Wakf namaad.

Harkey Musarrif Shawad ya Dor - Aau Khalale, Numayed -
Khor Bar - Zann - Mathere woo sawar Bashed -WA Ba tanathe
ABadi siriftar aayed

The translation is:

The hanslehai is: "The humble salve Malik Sandal constructed at his own expense the building of the Taj Baori for the service of the religious mendicants and the haman for bath and as a resting place for the people Allah, and bequeathed it to the service of Allah. Whoever seeks possession of it or damage it, may A is wife and mother ride a donkey and may he be overtaken by an enternal curse."

This is the curse of Malik Sandal.

There are 32 monuments and what is the condition of those monuments? By an order of the Archaeological Department in 1962 when these 32 monuments were de-protected what happened; what is the condition of those de-protected monuments? I have got records.

SRI AZEEZ SAIT.—I know the anxiety of the hon. member. As the time at his disposal is less, he may proceed with further points.

SRI S. H. S. BHAKSHI.—I am mention about these 32 monuments because they have not been taken up by the Board though we have requested so many times. These buildings were de-protected and the Wakf Board has not cared to take them even after writing so many letters. I approached the Minister and he himself wrote. I told the Minister that there are so many mosques wherein cattle and animals are wandering there. He issued a circular informing that there is no proper maintenance of these monuments? We see cattle and animals tied there and what sort of feeling we will get, just imagine. May I ask the Minister to see what is happening there in these de-protected monuments? As there is not much time I want to mention only the main things. A survey was conducted by the Commissioner of Wakfs and he surveyed the whole of Bijapur. It is a matter of serious concern to Muslims to see those buildings which are already registere

as Wakf property and already notified and gazetted have not yet been given possession to the muslims. I can say that actual amount of arrears due is more than Rs. 30 lakhs and the Wakf Board in Bijapur will get a monthly income of not less than Rs. 2 lakhs. If we get all the arrears Bijapur Muslims are ready to start a Medical college and not to beg for one or two seats. We have so much amount. I want to know what is the Board doing? I want that the Hon. Minister should think that Bijapur is the only district which has got highest Wakf properties throughout Karnataka. But I am sorry to say that not a single representative is there on the Wakf Board from Bijapur whereas there are six persons from Bangalore on the Wakf Board. Some of these representatives who are there on the Wakf Board do not know the meaning of wakf and how can they guard the wakf properties? We see cattle and animals straying into these properties and gamblings going on. In the mosques, I want the Hon. Minister to immediately see that these buildings are handed over to the Wakf Board. If we get these properties we can start one technical college for the muslim community. Nothing is done for the Bijapur District. If the wakfs are properly maintained at least we can get monthly Rs. 2 lakhs.

Apart from these monuments there are wakf properties which are used by the Government. One property was given to the President of India in 1963 and nearly Rs. 30 lakhs is due from the Government towards rent of buildings which are used by Government in Bijapur. I have a list with me of such buildings, but I do not want to take much time of the House in reading that list. I request the Hon'ble Minister to get back wakf properties immediately and hand them over to the District Wakf Committee, Bijapur.

5-30 P.M.

Sir, I would like to give a few suggestions. The Chairman of the Wakf Committee says that notices have been sent through Muthavallis for payment of arrears. But they do not pay. There is a defect in the Wakf Act itself. If the Wakf Act is suitably amended, we will be able to get these arrears by adopting even coercive methods. In co-operative and other Banks, there are Government Officers and they collect the arrears. Why not we adopt the same thing here? We have to get nearly Rs. 6 lakhs. If the Act is not amended, it will be very difficult to collect the arrears.

Since Bijapur has the highest number of wakf properties, representation should be given to us in the Wakf Board.

I understand that the Government have created the post of a Special Tahsildar for collection of these arrears. I do not know how far it is true. Instead of appointing a Special Tahsildar if the Wakf Act is suitably amended we can collect the arrears.

There are Muthavallis who are holding agricultural land. Suppose the annual income is Rs. 10,000, they say it is only Rs. 1,000 and the District Wakf Committee has to accept it. Therefore, the Wakf Act should be amended in such a way that the Board should be empowered to assess the agricultural land and get the amount.

The present staff of the District Wakf Committee is quite inadequate to cope up with the work. Some additional staff is required to get the wakf properties registered. There are some wakf properties which have not yet been registered.

There are many agricultural lands under Durgahs. The Land Reforms Act has come into force, and as per the Act the tenant enjoys the whole amount and is not paying anything to the institution. I request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly see that these wakf inam lands are exempted from the Land Reforms Act. There is one Shah Abdul Razack Khadri Durgah, a holy saint. I have written a book about this and I will supply a copy of it to the Hon'ble Minister. In that holy place Archaeological offices and Survey Superintendent's offices are located. It is a wakf property. The Departments should be requested to hand over that property also to the wakf Board, or in the alternative the Minister should try to get rent from these buildings.

We have received nearly Rs. 30 lakhs from the State Government as the Government is in possession of those buildings. The register of wakf, 'kitabul awkaf' has no value in the Government, and as per the Wakf Act 1954 we cannot go to the Court. I request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly see that these wakf properties are handed over to the wakf board; otherwise.....
..... (Urdu)

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

SRI AZEEZ SAIT.—I take objection to what the hon'ble Member has stated in 'Urdu'.....

SRI C.M. IBRAHIM.—Sir, is it correct on the part of the Legislature office staff to pass on the information to the Hon'ble Minister.

ଆଧୁନିକର୍ତ୍ତା—ମୋଟ ପଞ୍ଚଶିଲୀରୁ ଯାଏ ପଞ୍ଚଶିଲୀରୁ ନିଜାଂତ ଅରିତ୍ତାକୋଣ୍ଠାପ୍ରଦ
କୋଣ୍ଠାପ୍ରଦ ଏଇହା ସଂଗ୍ରହ କବିତାରୁ ଥିଲା କିମ୍ବା ମାତ୍ରାକୁ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବାରୁ କାହାରୁ
କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ
କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ କାହାରୁ

SRI S.H.S. BAKSHI.—I have not stated that for the Hon'ble Minister, I have a certified copy wherein it is said that these words are inscribed on the "Taj Bowri". With these words, I conclude my speech.

SRI PRABHAKAR TELKAR (Chitapur).—Mr. Speaker Sir, while supporting the demands moved by the Hon'ble Minister for Industries and Wakfs, I want to just say a few words. The industries that are being developed in Karnataka State there is a feeling among several people that it is being concentrated in one or two districts. If there is an even development of industries in all the districts I feel the development of the State industrially will also be even and it will be for the good of the State as well as the people. We now see several industries coming up in Bangalore and its surroundings, in Mysore and in some other places. If this trend is continued for some more time I feel that people residing in other parts of our State will get offended. In recent past several factories are coming up; a watch factory is being established in Tumkur; scooter factory has been established in Mandya and other industries are coming up. Now the Government is thinking of establishing a Razor Blade industry in Karnataka State. I appeal to the Hon'ble Minister to think of establishing this industry either in Gulbarga or anywhere in Hyderabad-Karnatak area which is very backward industrially. I also appeal to the Government that Gulbarga district which is industrially backward be declared as such and make use of the facilities available there for setting up of several industries. Raw material is also available in abundance in Gulbarga district which is not being utilised properly. Large quantities of limestone is available there. Even though there are three cement factories I would appeal to the Goverment to establish one or two more cement factories in Gulbarga district. A letter of intent had already been issued for establishment of a cement industry in Chitapur. But the Hon'ble Minister stated in answer to a question that the letter of intentin whose name it had been issued was withdrawn. It was also suggested that mini-cement plants could be taken up in Chitapur. I submit that the Government should come forward and think of establishing cement factories in Chitapur. For the manufacture of 100 tonnes of cement, 160 tonnes of limestone, 30 tonnes of coal and 4 tonnes of gypsum is required. We have got lime stone in abundance in Chitapur and also other raw materials are available. We can make use of these raw materials and establish a cement factory. Now if you see the cement factories of Valtair, Gwalior and Porbunder the raw materials are coming from 30 to 51 miles distance whereas in Gulbarga, raw materials are available very near to the factory. There is absolutely no difficulties in

transportation. Therefore, I request that the Government may immediately think of starting a cement factory there and make use of the raw materials available, which are in abundance. There should not be any excuse to start this. Government should come forward and see that a cement factory in joint sector is started in Chitapur.

Coming to another important point, in the annual report one of the works that has been taken up by the Government is the implementation of the police. That is, to create training opportunity for the rural un-employed. I have gone through the whole report and I am not able to understand what sort of action the Government is taking under this item. We see that absolutely no action is being taken for creating training and provide employment opportunity in the rural areas to unemployed persons. I submit that unless the Government think of establishing small scale industries in rural areas, it may not be possible for us to give employment to the rural un-employed person. Firstly Cottage and Small Scale industries will definitely useful to remove un-employment and under employment. Secondly, it will provide subsidiary occupation to village people; thirdly, it will help to rehabilitate large number of displaced artisans, craftsmen, weavers, cobblers tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, barbers and washermen. Fourthly, We can also reduce the pressure from land. Fifthly, there will be balanced development of economy. Sixthly, dispersal and decentralisation of industry. Seventhly, there will be equitable distribution of income and wealth etc., and also a means of providing employment to the unemployed women at home. With these points in view I request the Government to start as many small scale industries & cottage industries as possible in order to see that our rural population gets some job and earn their livelihood and also the production in every manner comes up in Karnataka State. Government should give first priority to these cottage and small scale industries. Our Minister being a labour leader knows the problem and difficulties of the un-employed in rural areas. I request the Minister to think seriously and start these industries, in Karnataka State.

Another point I would like to touch is about the Karnataka Relief Undertaking Act of 1977. I am unable to understand this. In the aims and objects it has been stated that because there are some hardships to the employees since the company runs under loss, it has become necessary to bring that Act. The intention was to gear up production and provide employment. But when certain industries suffered to a great extent they have not come to their rescue. For example Mysore Electrical and Karnataka Steel & Wire Industries. Not a single undertaking is taken and given any relief. I may also

cite the example of Bangalore Dress Manufacturing Company where 300-400 people are working and it is running under loss. To such industries, I request the Minister to come to their help and try to bring them up. I also request the Government to implement this Karnataka Relief Undertakings Act 1977 and help the sick industries to a great extent and also to the employees. It is possible that the employees may not have the work if it is closed. With these words, I thank the Chair and conclude my speech.

6-00 P. M.

ದನ್ನ ಧರ್ಮದ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಒಂದು ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀವು ಈ ವರ್ಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಎಂದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲ? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಿಬ್ ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗ ಏನಿದೆ, ಆ ಸಿಬ್ ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗದ ನೇವರುವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರವಾದಂಥ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಸ್ತು.

ಇನ್ನು ವರದನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಪುಂತುವೇಲ್ಲೇಸ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ತಮಗಿನ್ನು ಬಂದಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕಾದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಹಣತ್ವ ತ್ವಿದ್ದಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ನೆಮ್ಮು ಇಸ್ತುವು ಧರ್ಮದ ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಬಿಬ್ಲಸನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ತಮಗಿನ್ನು ಬಂದಂತೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾರ್ತಿ ವಂತಿಗಳು ಸಹ ಎಂಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಹಣಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಅವರೇನಾದರೂ ತಿಳಿದೂ ತಿಳಿದೂ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಮಾಂವಿ ಭಿಗವಂತನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋದಾಗಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಫೆರಿಯಬಾರದು? ತಾವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿರಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ? ಕೋಲಾರದ ಮಾಸಿನಿಯು ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಗಲಾಟಿಯಾಯಿ ರಂ. ಅಗ ಪ್ರೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಮಾಸಿದಿಯೋಳಿಗೆ ಸುಗ್ರಿಬಾರು ಗೂಲಿ ನಿಂದ ಮೊದಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಕೇಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಯಿರುವ ಮಾಂದೆ. ನೇವರುಕ ಮಾಡುವ ಸರ್ಬಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಗೇ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡೆಸುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೇ ಹೇಳಿತು ತಮಗಿನ್ನು ಬಂದಂತೆ ನಡೆಸುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವಿಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿತ್ತು. ಅದರೆ ಸಮಯಾವಕಾಶ ವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ ಮಂತ್ರಾದ್ಯಂ ಸಲ ಅವಕಾಶ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೇ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಏಂನಷ್ಟು ಘಾರ್ ಇಂಡಪ್ರೋಸ್ - ಒಂದು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಮಾನಿಸ್ಕರ್ ಘಾರ್ ಲಿಕೆಟ್ ಪ್ರೋಫ್ಷ್ ಅಪ್ರೋ ಇಂಡಪ್ರೋಸ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಿರುತ್ತತ್ತು. ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಣಕ್ಕಿರಾವ ಪರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೋಗಿಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರ ಕಾಲದ್ದು ಅನೇಕ ಇಂಡಪ್ರೋಗಳು ಲೀಕೆಡ್ ಟ್ರೇಟ್ ಅವರು. ಇವರೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಪ್ರೋಗಳು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭಾತ್ಮಕವೇ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಭಿಬ್ಬಾರತಿಯೇ ಹತ್ತಿರವೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಪನ್ನೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜಮಿನು ಇರುವುದು. ಅದೂರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ, ಆದು ಇಡೀ ಪಿಟಾಬ್ಲಾಂಡ್ಸ್ ಡೆಲ್ಟಾಲೀಯೇ ಬದಲ್ ಉತ್ತರವಾದಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಬಾನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ. ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಡೆರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಬಬ್ ರಿದ್ವಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಕಾ. ಎ-೧೦-೧೮೬೯ ರಂದು. ಇವರ ಕಾಫ್ಫೀರಿ ಇರುವುದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ. ಇವರು ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಭದ್ರಾವಪರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಶಿಂ ರೂ. ಟಿ. ಎ; ಎಂಬು ತೆಗೆದುಹೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಂತೆ ಇವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಿ. ಎ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ. ಎ. ತೆಗೆದುಹೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇವರ ಹೆಚ್ ಟಿಫ್ ಪ್ರೋಸ್ ಭದ್ರಾವಪರಿಗೆ ಬದಲು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಎಂಬು ಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರು ಭದ್ರಾವಪರಿಗೆ ಬ್ರೆಚ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಶಿಂ ರೂ. ಟಿ. ಎ. ಕೊಡುವಂತಹ ಪರವೇ ಯಾವುದೂ ಮಾಡಲು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣ ಉಂಟುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಶಿಂ ರೂ. ಟಿ. ಎ. ಅನ್ನು ೧೦೦ ರೂ. ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆ ಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ರಂದು ಸಹ ಕೆಳಿದೇ ನೇ? ಇವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಇ ದಿವಸಮೋಳೀಗೆ ೧೧೦೦ ರೂ. ಸಂಖ್ಯಾದ ಜೀಫ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟಿ ವಿಜಲೆಸ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ಎನ್ನ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ಶ್ಯೋಕ್ಸ್ ನ್ನು ಶ್ರಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದವ ಹೊಬ್ಬಿರನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೊತ್ತಿಯವರೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ನೇಮಂಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಲ್ಲದೆಯೇ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗೂ ಇರಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ? ಈ ವಿ. ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಕಾರ್ಬಾನೆ ಸಾಪೆಯಾದಾಗಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹ ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೇ ಜನರಲ್ ಮೇನೇಜರ್, ಜಾರ್ಂಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಮೇನೇಜರ್ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಮ್ಬಿಂಗ್ ಮೇನೇಜರ್ ಪ್ರೋಸ್ ಜೆಳ್ಜಿಸ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಭದ್ರಾವಪರಿಗೆ ಹೊತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅದರೆ ಇತ್ತಿಲ್ಲಿಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಾಪ್ತಾ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲ್ಪತ್ವದಿಂದ ಬಂದಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರ್ಪು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದರ ಒಂದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಾದರೂ ಪಿನಿತ್ತು? ನೇನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಮೋಜನ್ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ದ್ವಾರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗೇ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಈಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ

ಬಿ. ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಅಫೀಸರ್‌ಗೂ ಹೊಂದಾಡಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವನ್ನು ಸರ್ವಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಪಡಿಕೊಂಡಿ. ಅವರು ಜೀವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಹೀಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಾಟ್‌, ಬಿಲ್‌ ಅವರು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಈಗಿನ ಜನತಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕೆಳದ ಇಂದ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾರೂ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನೀತಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇದರ್ವಿಂದರೆ, ಅಂತಹಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಂಬರು ಪೇಪರ್‌ ಏಂಪ್ಲಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಬಂದುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗತಕ್ಕಿಂಧ ಪೇಪರ್‌, ಪನಿನೆ, ಅದರ ಪಚ್ಚೆಸ್, ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಖರ್ಚಾನ್ನಿ ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಗಳುಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಂದು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ದರ್ಶಿಸಿದರೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೊರಾವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡಕ್ಕರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಡಕ್ಕರ್‌ ಕೊರಾವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರವರಸ್ಸು ಕೂಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಈದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಿದವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳಿಸಿದಿರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಂದಾವಣಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಇಲ್ಲಾವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದವರ್ಧಕರಾದಿದ್ದರ್ಕೂ ಇಲ್ಲಾರೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಂಥ ಕೆಮೀಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ ಇಲ್ಲಾರೆ ಅದರೆ ಈ ಇಲ್ಲಾವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದವರ್ಧಕರಾದಿದ್ದರ್ಕೂ ಇಲ್ಲಾರೆ. ತಾವು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಸಮಾಧಾರಿತೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಿರಿ. ಅದಾಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದವಕ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಾಬದಿ ಅಂದ್ರ ವಿಲೇಜ್‌ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್‌ ಇಂದು ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ? ನೋಡಿ.

ಈ ಶಾಬದಿ ವಿಲೇಜ್‌ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್‌ ನಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಲೋನ್‌ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಿಮಂಬ್ರ ವಿತರಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಿಮಂಬ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾನ್ವಯ ನಡೆಗಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಕ್ರಾಂಡಲ್‌ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ವಾರಾ ವ್ಯಾಪಕ್‌ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೇ, ಸೇಲ್ಸ್‌ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಯಾವ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕೀಂನ್‌ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಪರದೇಗಳಿಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಾತ್‌ ಘಾರಿನ್‌ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಬ್ರೆಂಡ್‌ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಶಾಬದಿ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸೋಲಿಂಹೋಗಾತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಸೆಟ್ಟಿನ್‌ಲೆಸ್‌ ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಲ್‌ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವನ್ನು ಬೇಕೆ ಬೇಕೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರಸ್ಸು ಉಪರ್ಜನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಯೋತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರು ಅವರು ಕೆಲವೇ ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಗಿ ಬಂದರು. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕನಾರ್ಟಿಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕನಾರ್ಟಿಕದವರತೆ ಪರಿಶ್ರೋ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಾಂಬೆ, ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಡೇಕಾದಪ್ಪು ಸೌರ್ಯಾಂತರಿಕಾಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಂಬಾರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸ್ಟೋಲ್‌ ಇಂಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್‌ ಏನು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಿ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಏನು ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅವುಗಳು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎನ್ನು ಪ್ರುದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ನೋಡಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ದರೆ ಎನ್ನು ಪ್ರುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದೆ ಮೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರುರಂಭಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಲಾಘ ಬರುತ್ತುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಾಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ನೀತಿ ಏನು ಇದೆ ಅಪರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿಯಾಂದು ಜಿಂಕ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯಾದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೆಗಳುಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ದರುಪಡಿಸಿ ಮೊಗಿಬಾರಾದು ಏಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನೇ. ಕಾರಣವಾದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟೆ. ಈಗಾಗಿಲೇ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿ ವಾತಾರಾ ದಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಗುರುಮಾಂತರ ಪರದೇಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರಿಗಳು ಸುದೃಢಿದಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಹೇಳು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಿರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೆರೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನೇಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ್‌ಗೆ ವಂದಿನ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮಾತನಾಡಲ್ಲಿನ್ನೇ.

ಶ್ರೀ. ಪಿ. ಇಂ. ರೆಡ್ಡಿ (ಮಾಲಾರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ್ ಹೀಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತು ಕೂಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಳ್ಳು. ಅದರೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಿಂಧ ಬೇಕಿಸಿರುವನ್ನು ಅನುವಾಂಬುದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹಾ ಇನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಬಂದು ಬಂದು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ್ ಮಾಲಾರು ನಿವೇದಿಸಂತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ

వాలురూ బీగళూరి ఇజి చ్యులి దారహదల్లిదే ఇదు వోదలినిందలూ కొండుతింద తాల్లూకు లు ఎందు హేసరాది. నమ్మ తాల్లూకినల్ని యావ లాజ్యస్టేల్స్ ఇండిస్ట్రీల్ అధికారి ఆధికారి ప్రియు అందు ఖాగ వన్ను నమ్మ తాల్లూకిగి హాకిలోడబేకెందు వన్నెన్న మంత్రిగళల్లి కేళోకణల్లుకైనే. కండె కేంద్ర సకారదవరు, ఎఱ్.ఎం.టి. ఇండిస్ట్రోన్స్ ల్లి కొకుత్తురేందు కేళిదే, అదరె ఆశ్వాశ్చ అదు నమ్మ తాల్లూకిగి సిక్లుల్లి. నమ్మ కేగారికా మంత్రిగళు పిండె ఈ సదన దల్లి నమ్మ తాల్లూకినల్లి ఒందు కేగారిచేయన్న సూ పిసబేచేందు మాన్స్ అధికారు మూలక కేళ కేంద్రిదే. ప్రసి ఇన్నొమ్మ కేళోకణ్ణువ అవశేషి సిక్లిదే. ఇదు ఏకిందరే ఇల్లి ఎల్లు రీతియు సాక్యూహగళు ల్లి. ఇజె బ్రూగేజ్ ల్యూ ఇద జోతిగి బువిగళింద నిరూపిస్తాయిపిదే తయారాద మాలుగళిగి మాకేంగ్ ఫీలిలి ఇదే. అదరల్లూ బీగళూరు మత్తు మాదరాశిగి బహి భత్తిరపిదే. ఇల్లి లింక ల్యూకాచు ఇదే అదర ముఖ్యంర ఆదర హాగూ మాదవుశిగి హోగలు సగవుగాది. జోతిగి కామికారు బేంకాచుప్ప శిక్షుక్కురై అదరల్లి విద్యాపంతరు హాగూ అపిదూపంతరు సమిలారు నిరుద్యోగిగాలిదే. త్రు ఇలైక్రిల్ థింపర్ భింబియిన్ను ఇండిస్ట్రీల్యుగి ఎందు ఆక్సెప్ట్రూ మాడిక్సుప్పిడిద్దు ఎందు కేగారి ఇల్లి బుదు కేగారి తేగియుట్టేందు అతా ససెయ్యన్న కోటి ద్వి రు ఎందు కండుబరుత్తదే. ఇష్ట్లు ఇరువ్వరింద మాన్స్ కేగారి పెంత్రిగళు దుష్యమాన్స్ ప్రశ్నలే ఎంటి అసెంబ్లీ యూనిట్స్ అన్న దేర్చు ఇంద హేళి ద్విన్న కెగలానరూ కాయుగకి మాడిపేందు కేళోకణ్ణు. త్రు ఇత్తెంపి డెపెర్చ్యూల్ కొడా ససన్న షిదిదే. కేంద్ర సకారదవరు ఒందు డుగ్ ఇండిస్ట్రోన్స్ కనాటికర్లి మాడబేచేందు హేళద్వారి. కనిష్ఠ అదన్నారూ నమ్మ తాల్లూకినల్లి తేగియుచేందు మాన్స్ కేగారికా పెంత్రిగళల్లి అధికారు కేళోకణ్ణు. ఇందింద సామిరారు జనరిగి కేలసవన్న ఒదిగిసు బహుదు. నమ్మ రాజ్యపన్న హాగూ నమ్మ దేశపన్న సోమిల్చుక్ స్టేషన్ హాడచేందు హోరటింద అడశ్కే జోర్ మన్ ఆగలి అధివా బోఇం అప్పా డ్రెస్క్చర్ గళను సకారద కాయుగక్రమిగల్లి నిషేష ఇరువపరన్న హాకబేకు. ఆగ సకారద సూక్తగళన్ను కాయుగ రాపక్క తరుపుచే హాగూ అభిఘ్వది కాయుగళన్న హేళు హేళు వాడి అదర ముఖ్యంతర ప్రగతియన్న సాధిసుహందుండు హేళు అధిక్రిగి దెందిశి నన్న మాతన్న ముగిసుతేనే.

† శ్రీ భిష్మాను ఏండ్రు (భాగ్య). — మాన్స అధ్యక్షరే, రాజుస్తస్కారదవరాగలి అథవా కేంద్రస్కారదవరాగలి ఇవత్తు అవవచనస్తిన్ని ఏను ఇదే ఆదే ఆత్మస్తస్తయూపు అవరు మాత్రమాడుతూరై అదు ఒందు రూలూ ఆగుత్తుండండు హేళుత్తేనే. ఇద్దు ఒదు పాలిస్తు ల్యాప్లోగ్రాం ఇల్ల, ఈ రీతి దేశద్వారా సకారగాలు నియమించేందు హేళుత్తేనే. ఇన్ను కేంద్ర సకారదవరు తగర్గా ఘృతప్రదిపాలిస్తు ఏను ఇదే తగర్గా ఇండిస్త్రీ బెశయబేసు ఎందు ఏను హేళుత్తేద్దరూ ఇవత్తినిదివసిత్తు లక్ష్మి టిన్సు సక్కరే దాశున్నా ఇదే ఆదు ఇవత్తు కిలక్ష్మి టిన్సుగా వేసియిదే. ఇందియాద్వారా 20 లక్ష్మి టిన్సు హేగ్గ ఇదే; యూప్రేసిలింద ఆదు లికోన్గిల్ల, ఇదక్క కశరివాదరూ ఏన్నా ఎన్ను ప్రపంచస్తు యారు యోకసిమాడిల్ల. 20 వషాగాళింద ఈ ఇండిస్త్రీ అన్న బెల్లసహించు హేళు ఇవత్తు కేంద్ర సకారదవరు హాగు మినిస్ట్రీలదవరు హేళ్లు బెల్లసిదిరే అవరిగి తీస్తు మాడబేసికాగుత్తదే ఎందు హేళువ రింతయల్లి మాత్రమాడుత్తద్దారే. ఇన్ను నమ్మ సకారదవరు హాగూ మాన్స ముఖ్యపంటిగాలు తగర్గా హేళ్లుగా బెల్లచరే పొర్చు సేసో జంక్షన్ కొలపబేసికాగుత్తదే ఎందు హేళుత్తుద్దారే ఈ రీతి అన్నాయి ఇద్దర హేగే? యాగు పాలిస్తు ప్రకార హేళ్లు సేసో ఇవత్తిరి? బెల్లచరేల్లు లెల్లు బెల్లయ్యున్న బిట్టుపు మాసెయ్యున్న యాఖుమాడి కొండు బెల్లసిద్దుకే క్రీతి మాడి జీలిగి కశిఫుసుపు ద్వారా మాత్రమాలిస్తు? ఇన్ను విషాదమాడబేసిందు హేళుత్తేనే. ఇన్ను కోసా అపరేటివ్ బేసిస్ న్నల్లి దాగు ప్రేపేట్ సేక్కూరా న్నల్లి ఇవరెడర్లు నడెదిరే ఒట్టు ఈ వరెడరింద గం ఘాక్షరిగింద బిల్ల లక్ష్మి టిన్సు ఒందిరే అదు ఇవత్తు కి లక్ష్మి ఆగిద ఈ ఘాక్షరి బేసికాల్స్ నిందరే ఏను? నమ్మ ఘృతప్ర

ಫಾತ್ತರಿ ಉಲ್ಲಂಘವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಇವೇ ನೋ ಅಬ್ಜ್ಯನ್ ಸಟಿಂಫಿಕೆಂಟ್ ತೆಗೆಯಿರಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ನೋ ಅಬ್ಜ್ಯನ್ ಸಟಿಂಫಿಕೆಂಟ್ ದೇವ್ಯಟ್ಟಿ ಕವಿಂಫನ್ ಅವರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರೂ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಾವು ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಾನುಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಏನು ಲ್ಯಾನ್ಸ್‌ನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಿರಿ ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಶುಗರ್ ಫಾತ್ತರಿಯಿರುವರು ಪರಿಂಫನ್ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ತಿಂಗಳ ತನಕ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅದೇ ಖಿಂಡಸರಿಯಿರುವರು ಪರಿಂಫನ್ ಹೋದರೆ ಲ ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ತರಹ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿನನ್ನು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮಾಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತೀರ್ಥಿ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ಜನಾಲಿ (ಗುಳೀದಗುಡಿ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯುಮ ವಂತಿಗಳ ಉರಿ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಾ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉದ್ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ವಾಭಿಕಿರುತ್ತಿರು ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆದವೇಯೇ ಹೋರತು ಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಚಿತರು ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವುತ್ತು ಒಂದವಾಲಾಹಿಗಳು ಇದೇರೀತಿ ಏಷೋ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಫಾತ್ತರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಭ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರೆ ಇವು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಭ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ,

ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಕೃಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಲಾಭಗಳಿನುಂಟುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಸ್ತೇನೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಾಗಿ ಕೃಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿರುವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮಾಪಣ್ಣ ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವರಿಂದ ಅವು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರಿಯಾದರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಷ್ಟಪಡ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೃಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಕೃಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯದೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಚ್ಚಿ ಪಢಾಘಣಗಳ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಬಹಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ಇವತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕೆಪ್ಪ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತೇಂಗಾ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವನಸ್ಪತಿ ಕೃಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಬಿಜಪ್ರಯ, ಬಾಧಾ, ಅಂತರಿಕ್ಷಾಂಕ, ಬೆಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವನಸ್ಪತಿ ಕೃಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾಗಲೀ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಲ್ ಅಗಲೀ ಅಗಲೀ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಮಾಷ್ಟದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ತೇಂಗಾ ಇವತ್ತು ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊರುಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿರುಡು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ ತಪ್ಪಲಿವಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಇವತ್ತು ಅ ನೀರಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಇದೆ, ಒಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹವಾ ಇದೆ, ಕೃಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾರಿಂತೆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವುತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಂದಳ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡಲೇ ಒಂದು ವನಸ್ಪತಿ ವಿಳ್ಳಾನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿಂದು, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾವು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತೀರ್ಥಿ ಬಿ. ಎಂ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದ ನೇಕಾರ ಬಂಧುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕುಶಲಕಲೆ ಇದೆ. ಇಂಕಲ್, ರಬಕೆವಿ, ಬಹಂಟಪ್ಪ ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಕಾರರು ಒಳ್ಳಿಯ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಮಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಕಲ್ ಸೀರೆ. ಬಹಂಟಪ್ಪ ರೆವಿಕೆ ರಬಕೆ ಬಾಡಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಯಾವಧು ಹೀಂದೆ ಡಾಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುತ್ತೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇವು ತರ್ಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವುತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದ ನೇಕಾರರು ರೆಪ್ರೋಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತಪ್ಪ ಸಂಧಾರ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಮಾಡಿ. ನೇಕಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಒದಗಿಸಿ, ಅವರ ಕೊತಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು, ಉತ್ತಮವಾದಂತ ಬಿಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದಂತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಇದೆ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ

ನೇಕಾರ ಬಂಧುಗಳೂ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಹಿಡಿ ದ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ಕ್ಯಂ ಕಾಫ್ರೋರ್‌ವರ್ಸ್ ಇಡ್‌ರ್‌ನ ಕೊಡ ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲನೇ ಕಾವ ಬಂಧುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತು ಇಂದಿನ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಪಾತ್ರ, ನೂಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಇಂದಿನ ವರ ದಾಗಿ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇವನಾಯಿತಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡತಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ನೇರಾರ ಬಂಧುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದ್ದು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಸಿಕೆನಟ್ಟಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಕಂತಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ವಾಪಣ್ಣ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತಹ ಪ್ರವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕರ್ಕರಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ಖಿಕೆಂಬ್ಲ್ಯಾತ್ ನೇ ಮಾಡಿದ ಘ್ಯಾಕ್ಟಿನಿಗೆ ಲೈಫ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೀ ಕೊಡತೆಕ್ಕಾದರೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾದಿತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾರ್ಬೋನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೋಫ್‌ನ ಮಾದನ ಮಾಡುವ ವರ್ವಾರ್ತೆ ಲೈಫ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೀ ಕೊಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಷಾಯುರಿಕೆ, ಕುಂಬಾರಿಕೆ, ಇಂಥ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಗಡಿ ಕ್ಯಾರ್ಬೋನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಜ್ಜು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತೆಕ್ಕಾದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕೀರ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ ಕ್ಷಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನಾಡನ್ನು ಮಂಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† SRI QAMARUL ISLAM (Gulbarga).— Mr. Speaker, before I speak on this Demand on Wakf, I want to say that the Hon. Minister is having a very good position in the cabinet and yet he has been able to get a meagre amount of Rs. 95.75 lakhs for the wakf. Karnataka Wakf Board has to protect properties worth about Rs. 200 crores. The district from which I come has property worth about Rs 8 crores. According to the information supplied there are 19,000 wakf institutions in the State and out of this about 1500 institutions have an annual income of Rs 1000 to Rs. 10,000 and about 5000 institutions have an income of less than Rs 1,000 per annum. Regarding recovery of wakf contribution, the Demand (arrears) as on 1st April 1977 was Rs 45,60,210 and collection is Rs 1,64,826.80 and remission is mentioned as Rs 20,852.74 and balance left is Rs 43,74,530.83. It is stated here that the difficulties in recovery of these arrears are manifold such as lack of power on the part of the Board to adopt coercive methods against defaulters. It means that the Board is not able to cover. I want to know whether the Act is defective or it is failure of the Government to recover from these institutions. It is not a small amount. Many times in the speeches of the Minister at public meetings he has said that he wanted to amend the Act and the Wakf Board would be converted into Karnataka Wakf Development Corporation. Why not you do it early? We are very eager to know about it. If the Hon. Minister wants to bring the measure, we will see it is passed in this session itself so that he can have power and safeguard these properties.

Regarding the Bijapur arches, the Transport Minister visited the place and when muslims gave representations that they are under the control of the Home Department, he ordered to hand them over to the Muslims. But it was notified by the Chief Minister that they should not be handed over to the muslims. These arches belong to Muslims and I want to know why they have not been handed over to the muslims?

As far as the composition of the Wakf Board is concerned, whoever is a relation or nearer to the Minister, they are nominated. Previously Sri Yahya was incharge and later Sri Mohamad Ali was the Minister. I know his henchmen and relatives are put as members of the Wakf Board and at present a relative of him is the member of the Bidar District Board. This has become the tradition of these boards. They want to nominate their own relatives or henchmen. These are 11 members and if you are really democratic why not you leave open at least 6 members for elections and nominate the remaining? If you do this, there will be a lot of improvement.

There are so many cases pending, and if we go to the district office or the State level office they tell us stories about this cases. Even when we ask about specific problems, they begin to narrate stories. Majority of the staff in these offices are retired people. Retirement given because they will be physically weak after 55 years and they cannot go on spot inspection. All retired people will be taken and reinstated in the Wakf Board offices and younger people are not given a chance to serve. That is why the department is a failure so far as recovery is concerned. Why not the Government form a High power Committee consisting of legislators to go into the details and present a report to the Government? The Chairman of the Committee may be the Chairman of the Awakf. If a High power committee is appointed consisting of legislators, people can come and represent their grievances to the elected members instead of representing to the nominated members. The nominated members never come to office and they do not care for these people. They feel that this wakf property is only to make money. The Act is defective. When the nominated members and the Chairman and Ministers visit the Durga Shariff of Khaja Bande Nawaz they Will have a dastarbandi and these people will be very happy. The Sajjada will arrange for a nice dinner for these people and they will be very happy with the Hyderabad type of food. At present one Muthavalli will be there on the Board as a nominated member, and when the Board takes a decision that nominated member will be there, and that is why their decisions will not do any justice.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been allotted for repairs to mosques and graveyards, and each place might get Rs. 2,000/-, Rs. 3,000/- and so on. As you are aware, Sir, muslims after death are burried in the earth. It has become a problem in the cities. The Hon'ble Minister visited Gulbarga sometime back, and a sum of Rs. 5,000/- was sanctioned to one graveyard. I want that the High Power Committee which I have suggested to be in charge of these works so that the works are completed and complete protection is given so that a very

great problem of the muslims is solved early. They can utilise half the amount granted for the repairs. The Hon'ble Minister is well aware of the wakf problems.

Being an Engineer, I would be failing in my duty if I do not give one or two suggestions about small scale industries. Of course, incentives and concessions are given for these industries. But, the difficulty is this. Supposing I want to start any small scale industry, I will have to acquire about 5 acres of land. Of course, I will get about Rs. 25,000/-, but I have to pay more than a lakh of rupees towards betterment charges for the land, and in addition electricity charges will be there. How is it possible for an entrepreneur to start an industry if concessions are not given in the beginning. Of course, you will exempt them from payment of octroi and sales tax which will come at a later stage. We want that incentives and concessions should be given in the beginning so that industries are started, I request the Minister to consider this aspect. No doubt the Central Government as well as the State Government are very much interested in Mini Cement factories. Whenever there is demand for cement, the Government will think of starting these factories. If some long-term incentives are given, these Mini plants will be a success; otherwise they will not be successful.

With these few words, I conclude.

† SRI AZEEZ SAIT (Minister for Industries and Commerce).—Sir, at the outset I am thankful and grateful to most of the hon'ble members who have really given us good suggestions. I am also thankful to some of the hon'ble members who have been critical about the department of Industries and Commerce. Hon'ble member Sri G. P. Wadeyaraj brought to my notice about the non implementation of the Legislature Committee Reports.

There are two reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings and one P. A. C. report pertaining to C & I Department. The III PAC report deals with certain aspects of the Management — policy and general management issues. These recommendations are taken note of and working of companies regulated wherever possible. Similarly, the 11th report deals with KSIIDC and its assisted companies. Corrective action is being taken and action taken report will be furnished early.

Regarding the IV report of PAC which deals with Soap Factory and the Mysore Sales International Ltd., recommendations pertaining to certain aspects like provision of revision of agreement fixation of prices, etc., have been examined and suitable action taken. The

matter regarding Agencies and Agency Commission is engaging the attention of the Grover Commission. Therefore I cannot deal about that much.

Presently the balance sheet and Annual Report in respect of each Company are being placed before the House separately. The suggestion of the Member to print the balance sheet in the Annual report of the Department will be considered, in future.

The Mysore Minerals Ltd., has been exploring the feasibility of setting up a plant to manufacture "Charge Chrome" and has been negotiating for a collaboration for setting up High Density Aggregator Plant. Possibilities of starting of other Mineral based industries are being explored.

Regarding Copper Projects, the grade of ore in Thinthini project is too uneconomical being less than 0.4%. The Project is presently sustaining a loss of about Rs. 30 lakhs per year. This together with the financial implication for meeting the present charter of demands amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs will leave a marginal profit to the Hutt Gold Mines Company which means throwing good money over bad things. Taking over of Thintini by Chitradurga Copper Co., is not feasible because of the uneconomic grade of ore.

Regarding Electronic Industries, the Electronics Development Corporation has taken up several Developmental activities like promoting and assisting the small electronic industries and also in getting the licences required by them. The Company has drawn up a Rolling Plan up to 1983-84 involving an investment of Rs. 3921 lakhs to promote growth of Electronics in the State.

Hon'ble Members Mr. Wadeyaraj and J. H. Patel have spoken about public sector undertakings, and stated that only 4 companies have made profits and 4 companies have not seen the light of the day and all industries should be made to earn profits. In para 25(1) of the Annual Report it is reported that 10 Industries have made a profit of Rs. 678.39 lakhs while 9 other companies have sustained a loss of Rs. 431.35 lakhs. Therefore, it is not correct to say that only 4 companies have made profits during 1976-77. Accounts for 1977-78 of almost all companies are not yet finalised.

Regarding Canara Fertilisers, floated for caustic Soda project remained dormant after the Industrial Licence was transferred to Bolarpur Industries.

Regarding Mysore Match Co., this has been transferred to the Forest Industries Corporation and I have therefore nothing much to say about it.

Regarding Copper Consortium it is in exploratory and development stage. Commercial production has not yet started. The KtMCO formed on conversion of the departmental Undertaking is working and its accounts are not finalised yet. Having converted into a company, the hon'ble Members should be happy, that it will have a bright future. I am confident that the change of management with Mr. Kariyappa as its brilliant Chairman it will take a different shape and it will improve a lot.

The loss of VISL is mainly due to idle capacity arising out of power cut. In addition there was reduction in sales price and shortfall in the sales turnover and increased interest charges because of Credit squeeze.

Regarding Mysore Paper Mills the question of providing adequate raw materials to Mysore Paper Mills is being examined by the Finance Department and the M.P.M. which has been evaluated by the Financial institutions and also Foreign Collaborators, adequate quantity of raw materials would be available subject to certain planned action in regard to afforestation, tending etc. Here again I am happy to inform the House that we have given our concurrence for its expansion. It is not correct to say that it is not planned. We have planned it and also thought of acquiring some land from Government on lease and grow our own forest at a cost of Rs. 6 crores and this is going to be one of the prestigious industry of Karnataka. I assure the hon'ble Members that there is no lapse on the part of either the department, or the Government or the Company. Every aspect of expansion scheme has been looked into after holding a number of meetings and discussions and it has been approved only after having the concurrence of the sister departments. All the necessary raw materials required will be made available.

Then the hon'ble Member Mr. Vadeyaraj referred to the MSIL and stated that its objectives were not fulfilled. As shown in the Annual Report of the MSIL the sales and income have increased from Rs. 568.32 lakhs in 1974-75 to Rs. 1,382.17 lakhs in 1976-77. This shows the increase in the volume of sales and other income. This is primarily a trading organisation engaged in the sale of products of Government companies and Departmental Undertakings. As regards the expenditure on IPs definitely it will be looked into and definite action will be taken.

With regard to Gangavathi Sugar Factory the crushing capacity is 2,500 tonnes of cane per day as against the normal plants with a capacity of 1,250 tonnes per day. The cost of the plant is Rs. 729,00 lakhs. No cane was grown in the area. Cane development was taken

up simultaneously with the installation of the plant, but it has not kept pace with the capacity of the plant. The company has incurred a loss of Rs. 297 lakhs which includes interest on loans amounting to Rs. 118 lakhs and depreciation provision of Rs. 69 lakhs. Hence, the company has incurred cash loss which has depleted the working funds. Consequently, the company is facing problems of both shortage of cane as well as working capital. The management is making all efforts to set right the position in consultation with the All India Financing Institutions.

There was strong objection about the Food Complex at Mysore. About 20 industries are proposed to be put up at the Food Complex at Mysore based mainly on CFTRI process. These industries cannot be put up in the Cottage Industry scale. Most of them are small scale Industries with investments ranging from Rs. 2 to 10 lakhs. Nearness to CFTRI is the main factor in determining the location of the complex at Mysore. There were some complaints as to why it has been done so. It was also said that only outsiders started these industries. When our people do not come forward, naturally it will go to outsiders who are prepared to invest and start these industries. For example—'Amul' Company. They have constructed their own colony. It is a wonderful thing that no Mysorean taken up that project. Though the CFTRI prepared to give these projects, nobody comes forward. I want to tell hon. Members that we are eager to help people of Karnataka if they come forward. We don't want them to keep their money safe; they have to invest in these industries. They should not keep their money only to lend and keep quite. Hon. Members have to tell their friends of Davanagere which they don't do.

7.00 P.M.

Then about Vikrant Tyres Limited. The Company had to face a lot of problems mainly because of the delay in implementing the project and consequent over-run. Meanwhile, there was a dispute with the civil contractors and the work has stopped for about a years.

The Board of Directors of the company has since been reconstituted. The equipment lying at the Madras harbour for over two years have now been shifted to the site and erection has started.

The civil works have also been taken up simultaneously. According to the present indications, the company is expected to go into production within a year.

Then about Techno-Economic Surveys. Karnataka State Financial Corporation and Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation have jointly taken up the preparation of

techno-economic surveys of the districts to find out and determine the scope for developing industries in the districts.

The techno-economic surveys of 11 districts have already been completed and the surveys of 2 other districts are in progress. It is proposed to cover the other districts also in due course.

As a follow-up measure district Industrial Seminars are arranged and interested entrepreneurs are provided with the necessary information.

Coming to Karnataka Scooters, Limited, when the project was started, the Scooter market was very bright and the waiting time for getting Scooters was about 8 years. The projected sales were around 3,00,000 Scooters in the country. The market could absorb only 1,50,000 Scooters last year and it has now gone up considerably.

Both Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, who are the collaborators and its licensee have suffered a tremendous set back in their working in the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ years mainly due to adverse market conditions and a strong preference for Bajaj model, manufactured by Bajaj Auto Limited.

However, things are brightening. Current sale is on the upward trend which is higher by over 45% as against the same period during the last year. In view of the above, the Company was not able to utilise the installed capacity by more than 15%. It is likely to improve in the course of the coming months to at least about 50 percent when it can prevent further losses. The management is taking all steps to improve its working position.

About Electromobiles (India) Limited, the location of this unit was at Hubli. It had to be shifted to Mysore mainly because the Company could not take possession of the land allotted by the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board as some parties went to the High Court and brought an injunction order,

SRI K. BHASKARNAIDU—I could say that because he comes from Mysore, he looks towards Mysore only. Then what about Vijayanagar Steel Plant? It is the greatest factory that could come up in India, particularly for Karnataka.

SRI AZEEZ SAIT—I will come to that.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಚ್. ಪಟೇಲ್—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ರೂಪ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸೈರ್ಕೋಪ್‌ನೇರಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ರೂಪ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನೇ ಓದುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ತೀವ್ರಾನದ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ನಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಬೆಂಬ್ಲಿಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

SRI AZEEZ SAIT—I want to say something about the points raised. I am serious in thinking. That is why I have taken note of all the suggestions and want to reply. I don't want to fool hon. Members.

SRI J. H. PATEL—The Minister has by slip of tongue said “I don't want to fool hon. Members”. Is it parliamentary?

SRI AZEEZ SAIT—I don't mean it. My only concern is let me tell the fact before the House. Let them not carried away that I am not covering their points raised in the House. That is why I called the Officers to give me the notes.

The Company has manufactured about five vehicles and has sent it to VRDE (Automobile research Institution of India) for certification. The cost of the land at Hubli was also very much higher and the company expects to save about Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the over-all cost of the project as a result of the change over.

We have completed techno-economic survey in 13 districts *viz.*, South Kanara, Belgaum, Raichur, Dharwar, Hassan, Bidar, Gulbarga, Chickmagalur, North Kanara, Mysore, Mandya, Bijapur, and Chitradurga which is under progress. We will cover other districts also.

The Sugar Directorate does not issue any licences for Khandasari Units. In fact, no licence are requested for starting a Khandasari Unit as such, at present, particularly because the Karnataka Khandasari Sugar Manufacturers' Licensing Order under which such licences were being issued by the Director of Sugar has been repealed since May, 1977. At present, the Khandasari Units are expected to take only Lincence under the Karnataka licencing of Crushers Order, on the same lines on which any sugarcane crusher secures licence. These licences are issued by the Deputy Commissioner's Government have however said that the Deputy Commissioners should obtain prior permission of Government before issuing any such licence to any new Khandasari Units.

At present there are 52 Khandasari Units already operating in the State. The State Government do not generally encourage setting up of new Khansari Units particularly in areas covered by sugar factories. However, where circumstances warrant, permits are being given for new Khandasari Units. Last year, there was surplus production of cane and since the prices of jaggery were very low, the sugarcane growers found it extremely difficult to dispose off their cane. The 21 sugar factories which were under production, could crush 60 lakh tonnes of cane (which was beyond their normal capacity of about 50 lakh tonnes). The total production of cane was however, over 108 lakh tonnes. Government therefore had to consider permitting some new Khandasari Units. The allegation of corruption particularly in the Directorate of Sugar is therefore meaningless and baseless.

Regarding industrial climate is not good, planning and support for industries is not adequate, I would like to say that the growth of industries in the State has been quite impressive during the past few years. Investment during the past five years in large and medium industries in the State is estimated at about Rs. 350 Crores with an additional employment of about 1.25 lakhs. During the same period, the number of small scale industries practically doubled from about 9500 to 18000. Such progress is in no small measure due to the package of services afforded by Government and the attractive schemes of incentives which have been evolved. On an average, Government spends Rs. 10 Crores per year on schemes for development of industries from village level to large and medium. There are adequate arrangements to deal with the problems of industries and new entrepreneurs and there is in fact considerable eagerness on the part of entrepreneurs to start industries in our State,

Regarding power shortage and loss of production as a result in key industries such as fertilizers, I would like to state that the State has made efforts to secure power from neighbouring States which have a surplus such as Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. This is only a short term solution and as a result of efforts made, it has been possible to reduce the power cut to nil for industries upto 10 HP, 20% for industries upto 100 HP and 30% for High Tension industries and 30% for other industries. For key industries like MCF, the power cut is only 10%.

The implementation of Hydro Electric like Kalitadi is being expedited and generation from Kalinadi is likely to commence from 1979. Steps are being taken to start work on the Raichur Thermal Station of 420 MW in the first phase and it is likely to be commissioned at the latest by 1984. The Mysore Power Corporation will execute this.

A proposal to instal Gas Turbine with a capacity of 60 MW has been made to the Central Government.

Regarding indiscriminate sanction of power to new industries, I would like to say that power sanction for new industries is being considered by a High Level Body under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary in which the Electricity Board, the Industries Department and other concerned Departments are represented.

Regarding Electricity Deposits, I would like to say that as far as the Industries Department is concerned, we would like to do away with it but constraint of resources for the KEB may come in the way. However, the matter is being under consideration and the matter would be taken up by me with the Minister for Electricity and also the Chief Minister.

Regarding request to notify backward areas, I would like to say that this matter is being considered by the Government but it would also require the approval of the National Development Council which originally approved the areas declared as backward. A committee of the Planning Commission is going into the whole question of backward areas once again. The present scheme of Central subsidy has been extended only upto 31st March, 1979.

As regards the Project Report for each District, I would like to say that programmes for the development of each District have been drawn up in respect of all the districts. Substantial funds would be required for implementing this programme and it is hoped that the Government of India will also give strong financial support for such schemes.

Regarding emphasis should be placed on development of Agro-based industries, etc.' I would like to say that every encouragement is being given to entrepreneurs who come forward to set up these industries in the public sector and co-operative sector. The Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation has taken up some industries in the agro-based sector such as Agro Corn Products, Karnataka Agro-Proteins; Co-operative Spinning Mills have been started in the cotton growing areas with substantial Government assistance; the potential for sugar industries is being fully exploited; forest based industries are being developed in the public sector and joint sector by the Karnataka Forest Industries Corporation. The KEONICS has drawn up a number of schemes for the development of electronics and taking keen interest in attracting highly qualified Indians from abroad to develop this sector in Karnataka.

Regarding facilities by Mysore Porcelain to small scale industries have been discontinued after the management was handed over to BHEL, I would like to say that this matter was taken up informally with BHEL but they feel that the continuance of those facilities in an impediment in their production and planning. The matter was discussed with the small scale industries concerned. They wanted a Government Common Facility Centre to be put up. Since our experience with Government Common Facilities has not been happy, a suggestion was made to them that they may join together to set up such a facility if a scheme of this type is programmed, some financial assistance from the Government would be considered. They have not so far come forward with such a scheme.

Regarding incentives and concessions to small scale industries, I would like to say that steps are being taken to delegate powers to

District Officers in districts where District Industries Centres are being set up and at the same time efforts are being made to streamline procedure and to avoid delay.

Regarding raw materials are not being supplied at District Head Quarters, I would like to say that with the setting up of District Industries Centres, the problems of small scale industries as well as industries in the village will be handled and solutions found at the District Level itself. Specially for overcoming financial problems, Credit Managers are being appointed in District Industries Centres mainly from Banks and the State Financial Corporation. The small Industries Corporation will expand its raw material distribution and marketing activities. Under the District Industries Centres Scheme, the advice of Specialists will be available at the District Level and the Consultancy Organisation at the Headquarters as well as similar organisations of the Government of India will only be providing necessary support to the District Level Specialists. More and more professionally qualified persons are being appointed in the Government Undertakings. A number of Officers of the Industries Department possess technical qualifications. The Consultancy Organisation at the Directorate also has competent technically qualified persons. In the District Industries Centres, it is proposed to induct persons with professional background and experience in marketing, selection of plant and machinery from within the Department and outside.

Many hon'ble Members spoke about various points. Sri Hanume Gowda spoke about KIMCO and I have already replied. Many hon'ble Members from Bijapur have spoken about industrialisation in Bijapur which is an industrially backward district. I have been requesting my friends who have come from Bijapur to give me the project. Somebody should come forward. It is a slogan that everywhere Government should start industries. The Government cannot start an industry directly. The industries should come either in the public sector, or private sector or joint sector. If they come with a project. I am prepared to help them. I am also saying that the industrial backward districts like Bijapur and Raichur should be developed at a faster rate.

Then regarding this Vijayanagar Steel Plant, I would like to say that we are pursuing the Government of India and as you all know, it does not come under the direct control of the State Government. Their fear is that the power position of the State is not good but by the time it starts, the power position will also be improved.

Some hon'ble Member has mentioned about minerals being exported to foreign countries and why not we start producing the finished products? I would like to say that it is a power-oriented industry and it requires lot of finance.

Sir, I am very happy to announce that just to-day I have met the President of the Indo-Arabian Association from Dubai. I think nearly 3 to 5 lakhs of Indians are residing in Dubai. When I met the President of Indo-Arabian Association, he said they want to start an industry either as Private Sector or as a Joint Sector and they wanted assistance from us. I have promised to go over there and meet all our Indian friends and give them what is called the background of Karnataka. I will examine what facilities and concessions and what type of assistance and guidance the Government would give to start a joint industry at their place. Money is no problem. They are all Oil Kings. Money will flow. What they require is technical know how and technical assistance which I am thinking seriously. I would like to state that Karnataka is the first of its kind to extend the hospitality to all those persons who wants to start an industry or any business. Of course, the credit goes to Sir M. Visveswaraiah, Mirza Ismail and others. It is not correct that everything was wrong during the last 30 years. Our State has made considerable progress in the field of industries. It is a fact that there is a power shortage due to establishment of number of industries in Karnataka and Karnataka had managed well and even now there are many industrialists who are willing to come and we have welcomed them. Sir, I assure the Hon'ble Member that they need not have anxiety or worry about the improvement of industries in Karnataka. They may feel happy that the Industries Department and the Government is keen to follow most of the valuable suggestions of the hon'ble Members and see that the industries are improved, employment potentiality improves, production improves and economy of the State improves.

Sir, the Government of India issued 5 licences to some of the entrepreneurs to set up cement industries. We have got 29 places where we can get deposits and the project is yet to be ready. As soon as it is completed we will make them available all the facilities to start cement industry. Now, at the same time, the KSIIDC have called for applications and we have received nearly 300 applications for starting what is called Mini Cement Industries in Karnataka. We are examining its viability and feasibility of this Mini Cement Industry. I am sure that during a short period of time the Mini Cement Factory would come up in Karnataka. But do not be under the impression that cement factories are under the control of us. All the cement factories are under the control of Government of India. For example; in Karnataka, we are producing 2 million tonnes of cement, but we are allotted 2.80 lakh tonnes per quarter. Whereas Tamil Nadu Andhra Pradesh and neighbouring States, they are getting more. At present we have got 10 projects on hand I assure the hon'ble Members that Government of Karnataka will do all its best to take up these projects early.

Then Sir, with regard to Weavers problems. I have already improved the problems of weavers in Rabkavi and other places in this area. We are going to solve their problems through our Handloom Development Corporation and further expansion of developmental activities will be made in villages. I do not know that there are good number of weavers unemployed. At the same time, the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation have to find funds for that purpose. We are just thinking as and when we get finance, we will definitely help those weavers by purchasing their products and we are thinking of marketing them and trying to export them. That is why we have started about 17 showrooms in whole of the country. We have also allowed people who come forward to start their own showrooms under the name of Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation like Gwalior Mills. We also encourage our people. I think only one member from Tiptur has come forward to start a show room. I assure that if any body come forward to market the handloom fabrics we will certainly encourage them, thereby the sales will be improved and also we can give employment to weavers.

Now, coming to sugar production. We want sugar should be sold freely. Again it is a Government of India control. There is a control order on the sugar by the Government of India. Now most of the sugar factories have plenty of sugar. They are having sugar stock to the tune of Rs. 4 crores or so and they are facing lot of difficulties to release their stocks. So, I am seeking the permission of the Government to sell more sugar in the open market. Once it is sold in the open market the sugar stocks will automatically be pushed off easily.

I am very happy to announce though not completed it requires what is called cabinet sanction, I am confident of taking a cabinet sanction and announce that Government of Karnataka have decided to establish wakf Development Corporation to push through expeditiously all the development scheme of Wakf institutions. Government have realised that these developmental works can only be executed if entrusted to a Corporation which works on commercial principles and on sound financial basis. A considerable part of the funds to be invested will have to be derived by way of borrowings, to some extent from Government, but to a greater extent from commercial banks. There may be also Equity participation by Wakf Institutions and to some extent we may also expect donations from within and outside Karnataka State. After taking into account all these factors, Government feel that it would be possible to ensure steady execution of development schemes relating to the various Wakfs only if the returns from the Development projects is adequate to repay the capital borrowed and the interest on it. These details have to be worked out and the

matter is under study. I assure the hon'ble Members that they may expect the golden day very shortly and the Corporation would earn in 5 or 10 years a revenue of about Rs. 5 crores per annum.

Now, coming to the allegations made by Sri Ibrahim and Qumaral Islam that Government should have proper control on the Wakf Institutions. They also said that Mutawallis are mismanaging and misusing the funds of these institutions. I have got this in mind and I will examine it. Before that I would like to know which are those institutions misappropriated the funds. I am sorry to find that there is lot of infight in these religious institutions. I am not going to allow any institutions to be managed with infight. We will take proper action on those institutions. I assure Mr. Islam that I will never appoint District Wakf Committees which have self interest activities.

I would like to have pious people and people of honesty and integrity. What the hon Member Sri Kamrul Islam has said is correct and I will go into it. The moment I come to know that whatever he has said is correct I will supersede it and reorganise it. I beg of him to be honest and give me a panel of names to choose from. I may inform this House that Karnataka Government is the first Government in the whole of the country who gave up identification of members. The District Walk Committee had to send the names to the Police Dept. and the police had to verify. Why should the police know about the members of this committee. This is the only State which is giving 19 lakhs as grant to the Wakf Board. The neighbouring States are giving only 4-5 lakhs. Government has given a token grant in order to awaken the Muslims. If they are not going to maintain them. Government is going to come forward with a dole of Rs. 2,000 or 3,000. Honest Muslims must come out with 2½% of their income and give it for religious and charitable purpose. Our rich community is only proud of its wealth but they do not want to be philanthropic. When I wanted thousands of rupees for repairing orphanages I had to beg with great difficulty, but when I approached Non-Muslims they readily gave help. About the monument mentioned by the hon. Member it is one of the importan monuments. The Government of India has now agreed to repair and whitewash it. The work has commenced.

7-30 P.M.

About the 35 denotified monuments Sri Bakshi was very emotional. In 1972 though this matter was with the Education Dept. I got the file from that dept. There was also a letter in this behalf from the then Presient Ahmed and the then Prime Minister of India. I went to Bijapur myself and appointed the Director of Archaeology of the Govt.

of Karnataka as the authority to take over and hand over whatever wakf property was not required by the State. The moment I came out of the Ministry the Director of Archaeology asked the Government of India to renotify the monument. This has created confusion and complication. About the idgah, the platform was constructed during Adil Shah's time and it was taken to Bijapur. During Morajibhai's time when he was the Chief Minister of Bombay police quarters were constructed there. I saw it myself. I don't think it is a wakf property, presuming it is wakf property it is going to the benefit of the community. It will not be a hindrance to the idgah.

The hon. Member Sri Bakhsi said that Rs. 30 lakhs are due from certain wakf properties. This matter has not come to my notice. This is the first time he has brought it to my notice and I can assure him that as long as I am the Minister for Wakfs and Sri Devaraj Urs is the Chief Minister, we shall not allow injustice to be done. The entire property under the Wakf Board will be transferred to the Wakf Development Corporation to be managed by it. Regarding the Sahapur Mosque, Government is aware of it and is taking action. Sri Devendrappa Ghalappa and others who come from that area have promised to see that the matter is settled and that the mosque is put in possession of the Muslim community. I may assure the hon. Members that the Government of Karnataka is familiar with the problem. The only difficulty is about contribution. Land revenue collections have been made but the Muthavallis will not come forward to pay the money to the Staff Wakf Board. The hon. Member Sri Ibrahim said that the Muthavallis are enjoying the properties. In Kolar the land belongs to an idgah has been sold away by the Muthavallis and houses are coming up on it. I had to take action against the Muthavalls.

Regarding money used for Hamid Shah complex, we are giving annuity to all the institutions.

SRI QAMARAL ISLAM.— A decision was taken to maintain status quo regarding Sola Sattar mosque in Bidar.

SRI AZEEZ SAIT.— Sola Sattar, 16 pillar mosque at Bidar is a monument. Under the Act if a mosque or an institution which has been declared as a monument, if it is a living one it can continue to practice offering prayers. Similarly in the case of some other

monuments. Rosy Ibrahim is not a living mounment. There was no prayer at all. They did not permit anybody to offer prayer.

SRI QAMARAL ISLAM.— In Jumma Mazid in Gulbarga there is gambling going on.

SRI AZEEZ SAIT.— There, why not you bring up a shopping complex?

SRI QAMARAL ISLAM.— If you promise to give 50% of the cost we can assure you to build a complex there.

SRI AZEEZ SAIT.— I can get you loan from the banks. Let the Wakf Board come up with a project. You can collect funds from Hyderabad which is nearer to you. The Nizam Trust is there. They have given Rs. 273 lakhs. You prepare a project and I will get you money.

With these words, I thank the hon. members and request them to vote the Demands.

MR. SPEAKER.— I will put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,03,35,000 inclusive of the sum granted ‘on account’ be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1979 in respect of Demand No. 5, “Industries” (Excluding Small Scale Industries and Sericulture”.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,98,10,000 inclusive of the sum granted ‘on account’ be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1979, in respect of Demand No. 7, ‘Small Scale Industries’.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,75,000 inclusive of the sum granted ‘on account’ be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1979, in respect of Demand No. 52 ‘Wakfs’.

The motion was adopted and the Demands were granted.